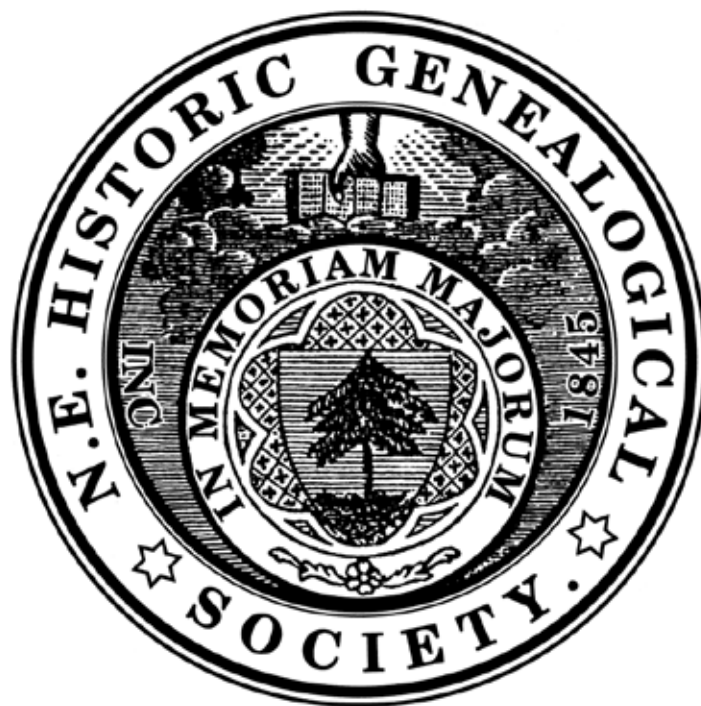


The New England Historical and Genealogical Register



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**THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL
AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER®**

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EDITORIAL

In spite of what some may imagine, genealogical libraries will never be superfluous, even if:

- all copyrighted material is online and searchable, and
- all manuscripts held in libraries are online and searchable, and
- all genealogical periodicals are online and searchable, and
- all microtext filmed worldwide is online and searchable.

Why? Because the expert genealogists at libraries like NEHGS are available to give advice and guidance. Their experience and knowledge accumulated over decades can never be replicated on the Internet.

As we begin editing articles for the *Register*, we often ask our authors whether they have checked other published works. While a great many nineteenth and early twentieth century genealogies and some periodicals are online, some are not. But since the 1920s much excellent research, usually under copyright, has appeared in print. Recent articles and books often add to and correct earlier published material available online on many individuals' websites and on sites such as Heritage Quest and Google.

In the 2008 issues of the *Register* there are several such instances. Ken Stevens noted in his work on Gowen¹ Wilson that the 1898 *Early History of the Wilson Family of Kittery, Maine* "has frequent errors" (p. 174). Diane Delbridge in "Richard Scarritt of New London and Branford, Connecticut," expands upon and corrects the awkwardly-formatted *Scarritt Clan in America*, published in 1938 (p. 204). Helen Shaw and Barbara Hanno's article on Thankful Stearns corrects her erroneous identification in the 1901 *Genealogy and Memoirs of Isaac Stearns*, based on the 1886 *History of Addison County, Vermont* (p. 255). Joan Hunter's article on Rev. Leonard Frost provides information not found in three earlier (1909–1926) Frost genealogies (p. 258). All those earlier works are online, but clearly should not be considered reliable.

The Internet is an incredible boon, as long as we don't rely on it too heavily for compiled material. We need to locate the most recent reliable sources, and frequently those sources are articles or books found only in libraries or on a special website like *NewEnglandAncestors.org*. And sometimes only the genealogists at libraries like NEHGS can identify for us the relevant books and articles that no finding aid could locate.

– Helen Schatvet Ullmann

The lead article in this issue is **Revised Ancestry for William Moulton of Hampton, New Hampshire, Including Some Revisions of the Early Ancestry of His New England Cousins**. The Moulton family of Norfolk and New England had been examined in three articles in the *Register* (1987, 1990, 1993), but once author Myrtle Stevens Hyde located a 1643 power of attorney given by William

Moulton, naming his father, she realized the family needed to be re-examined carefully. And so she has. The result is a far more reliable account of William Moulton's ancestry.

Authors Bryson Caldwell Cook and Janet Stacey Porter found several published accounts of **Nathaniel Porter (1692–1758) of Farmington and Bethlehem, Connecticut, and His Family**, but none presented accurately Nathaniel's four marriages and nine children. Not surprisingly, his last two marriages were to widows, and the probate records of their first husbands yielded valuable clues.

Writing about **William Marshall of Billerica, Bedford, Concord, and Holden, Massachusetts**, began as a project to separate him from a contemporary William Marshall of Ipswich, Dedham, and Walpole, Massachusetts, who also had a wife Elizabeth and children William and Elizabeth. By reviewing Middlesex County deeds, authors Douglas W. Chase and Stanley L. Johnson determined that William Marshall of Billerica's first wife was Elizabeth Dean, born at Concord in 1708.

The 1638 Emigration of William¹ Sargent and George¹ Curwen, by John C. Brandon, shows that William Sargent of Charlestown, Malden, and Barnstable, and George Curwen of Salem left Northampton, England, for New England soon after 31 March 1638, based on the published diary of an English lawyer.

The ancestry of the same William Sargent is treated in **Nicholas and Agnes (Master) (Colwell) Gifford, Ancestors of William¹ Sargent**. By proving Agnes Master had two marriages, author John C. Brandon clarifies and improves upon previous published accounts.

In Part 2 of Clifford L. Stott's multipart article, **Humphrey Blake (1494?–1558), and His Descendants in New England and South Carolina: Blake, Richards, Selleck, Torrey, and Wolcott**, he treats the parents or grandparents of the nine descendants who immigrated to New England or South Carolina. He cites evidence confirming that Thomas¹ Richards of Weymouth was the grandson of James and Alice (Blake) Richards.

Authors Grover V. Johnson and Marian Lewis Johnson used town proprietors records to identify **Sarah Medbury of Swansea, Massachusetts, Daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Albee**.

Some Descendants of Nathaniel³ Mead of Greenwich, Connecticut, Through His Son Josiah⁴ Mead, by Gail Blankenau, concludes with an account of Smith Mead of Greenwich and New York City, his wife Martha (Mead?) Mead, and their children. As seen in previous installments, the Mead family was so large that it was not uncommon for cousins to marry — and that the 1901 Mead genealogy can never be believed. The treatment of Smith Mead and his wife in that work is a maddening mixture of correct and incorrect statements.

And **New England Articles in Genealogical Journals in 2007** indexes articles in seventeen journals by surname, place, and some subjects.

— Henry B. Hoff

REVISED ANCESTRY FOR WILLIAM MOULTON
OF HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
INCLUDING SOME REVISIONS OF THE
EARLY ANCESTRY OF HIS NEW ENGLAND COUSINS

Myrtle Stevens Hyde

Robert^{C/D} Multon (or Moulton), who resided in Ormesby Saint Margaret, Norfolk, England, and died in 1535, has been shown to be ancestral to four male Moulton settlers in early New England. These were cousins in two branches of Robert's descendants: William¹ through Robert's son John, and brothers John¹, James¹, and Thomas¹ through Robert's son Thomas. Three articles in the *Register* in 1987, 1990, and 1993 about the Moultons — written by William Haslet Jones,^[1] Joy Wade Moulton,^[2] and Barbara MacAllan^[3] — contain valuable details that have now been augmented further. The present article is primarily about the John branch, but has material helpful to the early generations of both.

One of the significant finds came because my friend Randall Dixon, of Salt Lake City, Utah, shared notes with me. He found a reference that "colonial powers of attorney can sometimes be traced in English records," citing as an example that "William Moulton of Hampton in New England" sent one to England and in it stated that he had inherited lands in Ormesby, Norfolk, "after the death of his father."^[4]

A request to the Norfolk Record Office in Norwich, England, resulted in the acquisition of a copy of the mentioned power of attorney,^[5] and it is genealogically exciting:

Know all men by these p^rsents That I William Moulton of hampton in new England: have made & constituted Thomas Larrod of ormsbee in the County of norfucky in ould England My lawfull aturney: for me & in my name to sell those severall p'sells of grownd in ormsby wh'ch is by estimation three akers & one roodd: two akers & a Roodd or ther about lyeth in the south fild: & the rest in the north fild: & to take for payment therof what he himself shall please ore to exchang it with Symont Maston of ormsbee aforesayd for some grownd he have solne to him here in new England aforesayd by the death of his brother Robert Maston: And I doe hereby give this my lawfull aturny Thomas Larrod full power & athoritie to give deed & state of

¹ William Haslet Jones, "The English Background of Some Early Settlers of Hampton, New Hampshire from Ormesby St. Margaret, Norfolk: The Moulton Family," *Register* 141 (1987):313–29.

² Joy Wade Moulton, "Some Doubts About the English Background of the Moulton Family," *Register* 144 (1990):245–63.

³ Barbara MacAllan, "More Thoughts on the Moulton Family," *Register* 147 (1993): 129–45.

⁴ David Cressy, *Coming Over: Migration and Communication between England and New England in the Seventeenth Century* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987), 187.

⁵ Norfolk Record Office, Accn. gaillie 10.11.81.

the aforesayd three akers & a Rood of grownd for me & in my name: & allso to receive deed & state in case he should exchang with the sayd Symont Maston: ore by any of him for me: & I shall authorise it as don by my selfe: & shall allsoe deliver over my ould deed made unto my father Beniamen Moulton by my granfather John Moulton in case it shall be dessired by my sayd atorney: I[n] witnes whereof I have hereunto sett my hand & seale the 13th desemb' 1643

[Signed] Willia^m Moulton

Read sealed & delivered in the p'sence of us
William Howard Joh: Moulton Thomas Moulton

A copy of the deed of sale accompanied the power of attorney:

Thomas Larwood of Ormsby S^t Margaret in the County of Norff^e yeoman, for diverse valuable causes and considerac'ons, by letter of Attorney unto me by one William Moulton of hampton in new England yeoman, have in the name of William Moulton sold unto Simon Marston of Ormsby S^t Margaret yeoman, One peece of arable land containyng by estimac'on Two Acres and a rode lying in the Southfield in Ormsby betwene the land late of John Moulton now of Joseph Moulton of the East p'te and the land of diverse men of the West p'te and abutting upon a certayne way called a Pulleryway toward the South and upon the ground of Thomas Nudd toward the North As also one other peece of arable land containyng by estimac'on one Acre lying in the North field otherwise called the Mill field in Ormsby betwene the ground late of S^r Edward Clere knight now in the occupac'on of Thomas Nudd the yonger of the East p'te and the ground of Thomas Nudd the elder of the West p'te and abutting upon a certaine way called a Pullery way toward the North and upon the kings highway toward the South which saide Two severall peeces of land unto the saide William Moulton by and after the death of Benjamin Moulton late of Ormsby aforesaide yeoman his father by right of inheritance Did discend as of right they ought to discend. To have and to hold, unto the saide Simon Marston his heires and assignes, of the chief Lords of that fee by the servicis thereof due and of right accustomed forever by these presents. In witnes, I Thoms Larwood have sett my seal at Ormsby the three and Twentieth day of May in the yeere 1644.

Some names in the preceding documents need comment. Thomas Larwood was William Moulton's first cousin, son of his aunt Rebecca (Moulton) Larwood.^[6] Simon Marston was almost certainly the brother of Robert Marston, who also emigrated to Hampton.^[7]

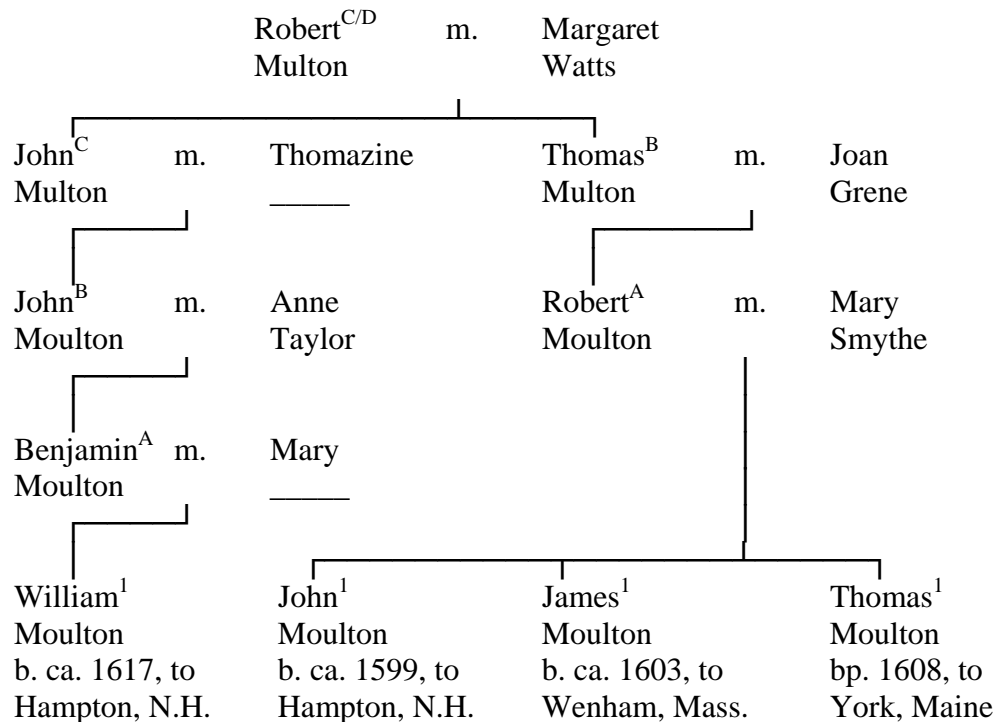
In his article William Haslet Jones had placed William¹ Moulton as the son of Robert^A (*John*^{B-C}, *Robert*^D), without convincing evidence.^[8] The power of attorney and the deed presented above show that the father of William¹ Moulton was named Benjamin, not Robert.

⁶ MacAllan," More Thoughts" [note 3], *Register* 147:143.

⁷ Mary Lovering Holman, *Marston English Ancestry, with Some Account of the American Immigrants of the Name* (Boston: T. R. Marvin & Son, 1929), 36. No Moulton connection is obvious in this account.

⁸ Jones, "Moulton Family" [note 1], *Register* 141:322.

The chart below summarizes the corrected male-line descent of William¹ Moulton. The Genealogical Summary that follows gives a revised version of Robert^{C/D} Moulton and his descendants, followed by comparable accounts of other families ancestral to William¹ and/or his cousins in New England.



GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

MOULTON

1. ROBERT^{C/D} Moulton, who was born say 1475, of Ormesby Saint Margaret, Norfolk, England, remains the earliest known ancestor in the Moulton line. His will, dated 4 June 1535, proved 5 July 1535,^[9] names his wife **MARGARET**. She was thought to be a **WATTS** because in his will Robert named her and Thomas Watts executors. The connection has now been established; Margaret and Thomas were children of John Watts. The next installment of this article will include an account of the Watts family.

Rather than repeating from the earlier articles the details and discussions about Robert and Margaret, the following chronology provides events and references:

⁹ Consistory Court of Norwich wills, 30 Maryett [FHL 0,094,884 Item 2].

1523-24 The Lay Subsidy has two men named Robert Multon, probably father (assessed 10s. 4d. for lands) and son (assessed 11d. for wages).^[10] The son likely died before the writing of the father's 1535 will.

1535 June 4 The transcription of Robert's will by Jones^[11] has many errors, making Robert appear more wealthy than he was. For instance, the shilling marks were interpreted as pound marks and pence as shillings. A careful reading, with words spelled in current usage, yields the following new transcription:

In the name of god amen the 4th day of June the year of our lord god Mccccxxv [1535] I Rob't Multon of Ormysby being in good mind & memory making this my last Will & testament in this manner following first I bequeath my soul to Almighty god our lady saint mary & to all the holy company of heaven and my body to be buried in the churchyard of saint Margaret in Ormysby aforesaid Also I bequeath to the high Altar for my tithes negligently forgotten 16 pence Also to the reparation of the church aforesaid 3 shillings & 4 pence Also to the guild of Saint Margaret 3 shillings & 4 pence Also to the guild [of] our lady [Saint Mary] 3 shillings & 3 pence Also to the place of sick men in Yarmouth 4 pence Also I bequeath to my Daughter Margaret 20 shillings Also to Isabell my my [*sic*] Daughter 40 shillings Also to Thomas my son 4 marks sterling Also I will that John my Son shall have my house & my land after the Decease of his mother ~~paying~~ having from them 16 pounds of good lawful money of England to be paid in the space of 7 years to the performance of his fathers will & the residue of my goods not bequeathed bont[?] I give them to my executors whom I ordain & make Thomas Watts & Margaret my wife to Do for me & bring me honestly to the earth & as they think best for to do. Witnesses: Thomas Stodratt Vicar of Ormysby & Thomas Watts.

1545-46 The Lay Subsidy lists Margaret Multon, widow of Robert.^[12]

1546-47 The Lay Subsidy lists Margaret Multon and her son John Multon.^[13]

1552-53 The Lay Subsidy lists John Molton.^[14]

Children of Robert^{C/D} and Margaret (Watts) Multon, probably born at Ormesby Saint Margaret, order uncertain:

- i. Robert MULTON, b. say 1501 (of age to be listed in the 1523-24 Subsidy); d. before 4 June 1535, the date of his father's will.
- ii. MARGARET MULTON, b. say 1504; named in her father's 1535 will.
2. iii. JOHN^C MULTON, b. say 1507; m. (1) JOAN GRENE; (2) THOMAZINE ____.
- iv. ISABELL MULTON, b. say 1510; named in her father's 1535 will.
- v. THOMAS^B MULTON, b. 1513 or 1514;^[15] d. between 10 Sept. 1587 (date of will) and 13 Oct. 1587 (date of probate);^[16] m. JOAN GRENE, a woman much

¹⁰ Moulton, "Some Doubts" [note 2], *Register* 144:247. The birth order and approximate ages of the children of Robert Multon are discussed at 246-47.

¹¹ Jones, "Moulton Family" [note 1], *Register* 141:317.

¹² Moulton, "Some Doubts" [note 2], *Register* 144:247.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 144:247.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 144:247.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 144:248-49.

younger than he, but aunt of the wife of his brother John^C Multon (the next installment of this article will include an account of the Grene family, correcting these relationships). Thomas^B Multon was the grandfather of John, James, and Thomas Moulton, also immigrants to New England, as shown in two *Register* articles.^[17]

A phrase about Thomas in his brother John's 1573 will was not fully transcribed by Jones.^[18] John bequeathed to his brother-in-law William Grene "fower acres of Land p'cell of the Tenement and Lands that my brother Thomas Multon nowe dwellethe in in Ormsby livinge in the filde." Other Ormsby testators of the time described land as being in the fields of Ormsby or in the town of Ormsby. This is the same situation. It seems that the will said that Thomas had his own properties and was also overseeing some that John had inherited. In the will John gave *his own* acres to William Grene, acres that were only a parcel of what Thomas managed. For more about Thomas, his land, and his community position, see MacAllan's discussion.^[19]

Following author Moulton's suggestion,^[20] the original Hemsby parish register has been rechecked for the burials of Thomas and his wife Joan. Neither burial was found there.^[21]

2. JOHN^C MULTON (*Robert^D*), born say 1507 probably at Ormsby Saint Margaret. A fairly accurate transcription of his will, dated 22 June 1573, proved 1 October 1573,^[22] is included in the Jones article.^[23] MacAllan gives some valuable analysis of the document.^[24]

Careful study of the Grene family suggests strongly that John's first wife was **JOAN GRENE**, named in the 12 April 1561 will of Richard Grene of Ormsby Saint Margaret as "Jone Multon my doughter." Richard Grene also named "Mary Multon my Nece,"^[25] who was the daughter of his sister Joan (Grene) Multon, wife of Thomas^B Multon. Thus, aunt and niece, both named Joan Grene, married the Multon brothers (the next installment of this article will include an account of the Grene family).

¹⁶ Ibid., 144:248; MacAllan, "More Thoughts" [note 3], *Register* 147:142.

¹⁷ Moulton, "Some Doubts" [note 2], *Register* 144:248–49, 259; MacAllan, "More Thoughts" [note 3], *Register* 147:132–33, 138, 142.

¹⁸ Jones, "Moulton Family" [note 1], *Register* 141:318, line 10.

¹⁹ MacAllan, "More Thoughts" [note 3], *Register* 147:132–34.

²⁰ Moulton, "Some Doubts" [note 2], *Register* 144:259.

²¹ Parish registers of Hemsby, Norfolk [FHL 1,526,136 Item 27]. Hemsby parish register transcripts [FHL 0,894,716 Item 4] and extracts [FHL 0,887,897] were also reviewed. No Bishop's Transcripts are at the Family History Library, and the filmed Archdeacon's Transcripts do not begin until 1600.

²² Archdeaconry Court of Norwich wills, 1570–1578, fo. 200 [index says 201] [FHL 0,173,289].

²³ Jones, "Moulton Family" [note 1], *Register* 141:317–19.

²⁴ MacAllan, "More Thoughts" [note 3], *Register* 147:139–40.

²⁵ For comments about the use of the terms niece and nephew in wills of Ormsby Saint Margaret, see MacAllan, "More Thoughts" [note 3], *Register* 147:138–39.

MacAllan provides convincing evidence that John^C had at least two wives, the last being **THOMAZINE**, named in his will, and the mother of his son John^B.^[26] MacAllan also discovered that Thomazine's second husband was John Hodgekyn, a moderately well-to-do resident of Ormesby Saint Margaret. His will, dated 8 September 1579, proved 2 November 1579,^[27] says in part:

to my little childe One hundrethe pounce Sixe score to the hundred, for the p'formaunce whereof I will my executors to be bounde And Fortye pounce thereof to be payd unto hym at Eightene yeares of age The w'ch my bequest of syxe score pounce, yf yt chaunce my Childe to dye before he come of lawfull age then the same sixe score pounce to remayne unto my wyfe, And also that they shall synde hym to schole, and after that bynde hym to some friende whereby he maye be able to gett his lyvinge.

As executors he appointed "my brother Symon and my wyfe," and as overseers "my brother Thomas Mowlton" and "Mr. William Greene." "Thomazine Relicte" was mentioned in the probate as an executor.

Thomazine must have been many years younger than John^C Multon, since with her second husband, John Hodgekyn, she had a child born about 1575. Thus she was born no earlier than 1530.

MacAllan found the marriage of Thomazine to her third husband, William Taylor, in 1579 in the parish of Hemsby. However, a careful examination of the parish register shows that the date of the marriage was 9 November 1580.^[28] William Taylor died by 28 May 1616, the date of the will of "Thomazine Taylor of great yarmouth wyddowe," proved 27 May 1619.^[29] The will says in part:

whereas my Sonne John Moulton is truly indebted unto me the some of Eleven pounds good English money I will and give the same . . . unto his fower youngest Children each of them forty shillings w'ch was the guyft of my husband Taylor, And the other three pounds I will shall be equally devided among the rest of his elder Children . . . unto Sara Moulton one Bedstead, one Featherbedd one Feather boulder one pillowe, one pillowbeere, one paier of sheets one Covering. And yf Sara depart this life before shee come to enioye them: Then I give all theis p'cells unto her Sister Hester Alsoe theis p'cells ar in the custody of their Father . . . unto Joseph Moulton

²⁶ Ibid., 147:133, 136–38.

²⁷ Consistory Court of Norwich wills, 437 Woodstock [FHL 0,094,909].

²⁸ The Hemsby parish register is beautifully written, with years clearly marked and largely penned on the right sides of pages. Thomazine's marriage is included in 1579 under the date November 9, but there is no 1580 on the right side of the page. Rather, 1580 is penned on the left side as a seeming afterthought, with the word "none" under it. The year 1579 has four entries with the following dates: 25 October, 9 November [Thomazine's], 28 January, and 23 March. Because the probate date of her Hodgekyns husband's will was 2 November 1579, the last three entries of the "1579" year undoubtedly belong in 1580, and the first entry might also. This section of the register was likely copied from an earlier book, the "none" being added to 1580 by the scribe when he came to entries that fit in either 1579 or 1580. Baptisms were checked for other couples married in "1579" with children whose baptismal dates might verify the year to be 1580, but no helpful entries were found.

²⁹ Archdeaconry Court of Norwich wills, 1619–1620, fo. 16 [FHL 0,173,307].

one great chest likewise in his Fathers custody . . . unto Mary, Will'm, Rebeca and Lyddia the Children of Thomas Hodgkyns my Sonne to each of them Fyve pounds good English mony . . . all the rest of my goods not bequeathed I give them all unto Thomas Hodgkyns my Sone whome I doe ordayne and make my soale Executor.

mark of Thomazine Tayler

"Tomasin Taylor vid." was buried at Great Yarmouth 8 March 1618/9.^[30] Many Norfolk wills have been read with the hope of finding mention of Thomazine Multon, Thomazine Hodgekyn, or Thomazine Taylor in a relative's will; however, this approach has been unsuccessful so far.

Children of John^C and Joan (Grene) Multon, all born probably at Ormesby Saint Margaret, order uncertain:

- i. MARGARET MOULTON, b. say 1554 (under 20 in her father's 1573 will); bur. Ormesby Saint Margaret 23 Jan. 1623/4; m. (1) 1573 JOHN GOOSE; (2) Hemsby 19 Dec. 1587 SIMON MARSTON.^[31]
- ii. ROBERT MOULTON, b. say 1557 (under 21 in his father's 1573 will). MacAllan says he died probably at Ormesby Saint Margaret between 1594 and 1600, perhaps having m. REBECCA _____.^[32]
- iii. GRACE MOULTON, b. say 1560 (under 20 in her father's 1573 will).

Child of John^C and Thomazine (____) Multon, born probably at Ormesby Saint Margaret:

3. iv. JOHN^B MOULTON, b. say 1563 (under 21 in his father's 1573 will); m. ANNE TAYLOR.

3. JOHN^B MOULTON (*John^C, Robert^D*) was born say 1563, probably at Ormesby Saint Margaret. He was buried there 26 November 1637.^[33] By his father's 1573 will he inherited the family house and land in Ormesby, to take possession at the age of 21. He married at Hemsby, Norfolk, 14 June 1584, ANNE TAYLOR, born say 1564, daughter of Robert and Margaret (____) Taylor. The next installment of this article will include an account of the Taylor family.

As "John Mowlton of Ormsby St. Margaret the elder, yeoman," he left a will dated 20 September 1637, proved 7 February 1637/8.^[34] The abstract by Jones is mostly accurate.^[35]

³⁰ Great Yarmouth Parish Registers [FHL 1,526,327 Item 16].

³¹ MacAllan, "More Thoughts" [note 3], *Register* 147:135, 137, 142; Holman, *Marston English Ancestry* [note 7], 17–20, 33.

³² MacAllan, "More Thoughts" [note 3], *Register* 147:139. See also Moulton, "Some Doubts" [note 2], *Register* 144:257.

³³ Moulton, "Some Doubts" [note 2], *Register* 144:257. John Moulton's burial is not in the Archdeacon's Transcript of Ormesby Saint Margaret for 1636–37 [FHL 1,526,797 Item 6], but the date is reasonable.

³⁴ Archdeaconry Court of Norwich wills, 1635–1637, fo. 260 [FHL 0,173,313].

³⁵ Jones, "Moulton Family" [note 1], *Register* 141:319–21.

Children of John^B and Anne (Taylor) Moulton:

- i. ROBERT MOULTON, b. say 1585 (eldest son and under 21 in his grandfather Taylor's 1597 will; under 22 in his grandmother Taylor's 1603 will);^[36] bur. Martham, Norfolk, 21 Aug. 1622.^[37] The name of his wife is not known. The 1637 will of John^B Moulton names the three children of his son, Robert Moulton, deceased.
- ii. JOSEPH MOULTON, b. say 1587 (second son and under 21 in his grandfather Taylor's 1597 will; under 22 in his grandmother Taylor's 1603 will; in his father's 1637 will); d. between 20 Aug. 1650 and 3 Jan. 1658/9; m. SUSAN _____.^[38]
- iii. ANNA MOULTON, b. say 1590 (eldest daughter and under 18 in her grandfather Taylor's 1597 will; under 18 in her grandmother Taylor's 1603 will). She probably was the deceased mother of Robert Greene, named as a grandchild in the 1637 will of her father.
4. iv. BENJAMIN^A MOULTON, b. say 1592 (third son and under 14 in his grandfather Taylor's 1597 will; under 22 in his grandmother Taylor's 1603 will); m. MARY _____.
 - v. MARTHA MOULTON, b. say 1595 (second daughter and under 18 in her grandfather Taylor's 1597 will; under 18 in her grandmother Taylor's 1603 will; "Martha Ilbierd" in her father's 1637 will); d. by 16 Nov. 1641;^[39] m. EDMUND ILBIERD.^[40]
 - vi. REBECCA MOULTON, b. say 1597 (youngest daughter and under 18 in her grandfather Taylor's 1597 will; under 18 in her grandmother Taylor's 1603 will; "Rebecca Larwood" in her father's 1637 will); m. EDMUND LARWOOD.^[41]
 - vii. SARA MOULTON, bp. Ormsby Saint Margaret 12 April 1600 (under 18 in her grandmother Taylor's 1603 will; "Sarah Bee" in her father's 1637 will); m. GEORGE BEE.^[42]
 - viii. HESTER MOULTON, bp. Ormsby Saint Margaret 8 July 1602 (under 18 in her grandmother Taylor's 1603 will; "Hester Dawkin" in her father's 1637 will); m. _____ DAWKIN(S).
 - ix. EDWARD MOULTON, bp. Ormsby Saint Margaret 8 Jan. 1603/4; not in his father's 1637 will.

4. BENJAMIN^A MOULTON (*John^{B-C}, Robert^D*) was born say 1592 at Ormesby Saint Margaret. He married **MARY** _____, and died before 15 July 1623 when she

³⁶ MacAllan, "More Thoughts" [note 3], *Register* 147:138, 144.

³⁷ Parish registers of Martham, Norfolk [FHL 1,702,623 Item 4].

³⁸ Jones, "Moulton Family" [note 1], *Register* 141:322; MacAllan, "More Thoughts" [note 3], *Register* 147:143.

³⁹ Martha Ilbierd's will was dated 4 November 1641, and proved 16 November 1641 in the Archdeaconry Court of Norwich, 1640–1643, fo. 266 [FHL 0,073,315].

⁴⁰ MacAllan, "More Thoughts" [note 3], *Register* 147:143.

⁴¹ Jones, "Moulton Family" [note 1], *Register* 141:321; MacAllan, "More Thoughts" [note 3], *Register* 147:143.

⁴² Jones, "Moulton Family" [note 1], *Register* 141:321; MacAllan, "More Thoughts" [note 3], *Register* 147:143.

married at Ormsby Saint Margaret, William¹ Estow. As shown by William¹ Moulton's 1643 power of attorney,^[43] Benjamin was deeded land there by his father.

William and Mary (_____) (Moulton) Estow had two children: *Sarah Estow*, born say 1625, and *Mary Estow*, baptized at Ormsby Saint Margaret 8 June 1628.^[44] The family emigrated to New England probably in the summer of 1637, as William "Eastow" was among those received as an inhabitant of Newbury, Massachusetts, in October 1637.^[45] A Mary Estoe was named in John^B Moulton's will of 20 September 1637 as his apprentice. However, she could not have been William and Mary's daughter as they must have been in New England with their children by that date, and there is no evidence their nine-year-old daughter Mary remained behind in England.

Children of Benjamin^A and Mary (_____) Moulton, both born probably at Ormesby Saint Margaret:

- i. WILLIAM¹ MOULTON, b. 1616 or 1617, based on his age of 20 in April 1637 when he was examined before sailing to New England as a servant of Robert¹ Page.^[46] He was not named in his grandfather John Moulton's will of 20 Sept. 1637 as he must have already departed for New England. There is an account of him in the Jones article.^[47]
- ii. HANNAH MOULTON, b. say 1619. She was named in her grandfather John Moulton's will of 20 Sept. 1637 (as Hannah Moulton, daughter of Benjamin "my son"), which indicates she remained in England and did not emigrate to New England.

(to be continued)

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⁴³ See note 5 above.

⁴⁴ See William Haslet Jones, "The English Background of Some Early Settlers of Hampton, New Hampshire from Ormesby St. Margaret, Norfolk: The Estow Family," *Register* 142 (1988):258–60.

⁴⁵ Moulton, "Some Doubts" [note 2], *Register* 144:255; Newbury, Massachusetts, Town Records 1:4 [FHL 0,886,194 Item 4].

⁴⁶ John Camden Hotten, *The Original Lists of the Persons of Quality . . .*, 2nd ed. (New York: J. W. Bouton, 1880; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1962), 291.

⁴⁷ Jones, "Moulton Family" [note 1], *Register* 141:322–23.

NATHANIEL PORTER (1692–1758) OF FARMINGTON AND BETHLEHEM, CONNECTICUT, AND HIS FAMILY

Bryson Caldwell Cook and Janet Stacey Porter

Nathaniel Porter of Farmington and Bethlehem, Connecticut, has been included in at least four compiled accounts of his family.^[1] For the most part, he and his children seem to have been considered well researched. There are, however, mistakes which have been perpetuated by these accounts. Most of the mistakes pertain to the identification of his four wives and nine children.

1. NATHANIEL³ PORTER, son of Thomas² (*Robert*¹) and Abigail (Cowles) Porter, was born at Farmington, Connecticut, 28 March 1692.^[2] He died at Bethlehem, Connecticut, on or about 28 May 1758.^[3] He married first at Farmington 1 January 1712/3, **RUTH WOODRUFF**,^[4] born at Farmington 15 February 1692, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Clark) Woodruff.^[5] She died there 14 November 1713.^[6] He married second at Farmington 1 June 1715, **JOANNA**

¹ The four compiled accounts are William Cothren, *History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut: from the First Indian Deed 1659*, 2nd ed. (Waterbury, Conn.: William R. Seeley, 1871), 668–69; Henry Porter Andrews, comp., *The Descendants of . . . John Porter of Windsor, Conn., 1635-9*, 2 vols. (Saratoga Springs, N.Y.: the compiler, 1893), 29, 103–06, 272, 273; Cyrus Kinne Porter, *Porter Family Record: A Few Twigs from a Branch of the Porter Family* (Buffalo, N.Y.: Peter Paul Book Co., 1896), unnumbered pages [FHL microfiche 6,010,383], and Margaret Porter Miller, *Some Descendants of Robert Porter, Farmington, Connecticut, 1640: with Female Lines* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1986), 1–7. Cothren recognized Nathaniel's Farmington origins but gave no ancestry, missed his second son John, and confused the marriages of Nathaniel's children. Andrews incorrectly showed Nathaniel as a descendant of John Porter of Windsor, erroneously added extra children while omitting others, and confused the marriages of the children. Cyrus Porter did not include all of Nathaniel's marriages and omitted his daughter Joanna. Miller was the most accurate, giving Nathaniel's ancestry correctly, but missed his second son named John and confused the marriages of his children.

² Farmington Land Records, 2:112. Calvin Duvall Cowles, *Genealogy of the Cowles Families in America* (New Haven, Conn.: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1929), 38, gives Nathaniel's first two marriages only.

³ Woodbury District Probate, 4:100. Nathaniel died prior to 11 September 1758, when his inventory was presented in court. The date of Nathaniel Porter's death is suggested by the following notation at the bottom of Woodbury Deeds, 11:153: "Woodbury May the 30th, 1758. It appears by record that Sergt. Nathaniel Porter hath peaceably enjoyed the land adjoining to his house and also his house and barn. That is to say his land from the 22nd day of March 1734/5 until within about 2 days of this date above mentioned."

⁴ Farmington Land Records, 2:125.

⁵ Farmington Land Records, 2:111; Susan Woodruff Abbott, comp., *Woodruff Genealogy: Descendants of Mathew Woodruff of Farmington, Connecticut* (Milford, Conn.: the compiler, 1963), 13.

⁶ Farmington Land Records, 2:62.

SMITH,^[7] born at Farmington 15 October 1692, daughter of Joseph and Joanna (Loomis) Smith.^[8] She died at Bethlehem probably on 20 August 1744.^[9] He married third at Bethlehem 13 or 20 June 1745, **DEBORAH (BISHOP) HAND**,^[10] born at Guilford, Connecticut, 19 February 1702, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Bishop,^[11] and widow of John Hand.^[12] She died at Bethlehem 16 September 1750.^[13] Nathaniel Porter married fourth, probably at Danbury, Connecticut, probably on or before 29 January 1752, **ELIZABETH (GILBERT) GRAY**,^[14] baptized at Fairfield, Connecticut, 8 September 1700, daughter of Obadiah and Abigail (____) Gilbert, and widow of Nathaniel Gray.^[15] She died at Bethlehem, Connecticut, 9 October 1793.^[16]

⁷ Farmington Land Records, 2:93.

⁸ Farmington Land Records, 1:3; Elias Loomis et al., *Descendants of Joseph Loomis in America: and His Antecedents in the Old World* (Fresno, Calif.: J. E. Loomis, 1981), 132.

⁹ Congregational Church Records of Bethlehem, Connecticut, at the Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Connecticut [FHL 0,003,803], 1:22, Deaths "____ Porter, an adult, Aug. 20, 1744." While no first name is given, Joanna would be the most likely candidate (see below).

¹⁰ Congregational Church Records of Bethlehem [note 9], 1:30, "Nathaniel Porter mar. Deborah Hand, June 20, 1745." Barbour Collection citing Woodbury Land Records, 7:3. "Nathan [Porter] of Woodbury m. Deborah Hand of Guilford June 13, 1745."

¹¹ William Whitney Cone and George Allen Root, *Record of the Descendants of John Bishop, One of the Founders of Guilford, Connecticut, in 1639* (Nyack, N.Y.: J. G. Bishop, 1951), 3–4; Alvin Talcott, comp., *Families of Early Guilford, Connecticut* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1984), 77. Neither account shows a marriage for Deborah Bishop. See Barbour Collection, citing Guilford Vital Records A:72, for her parents' marriage.

¹² Carol Clark Johnson, *Hand, Sisson and Scott; More Yeoman Ancestors*, (Mobile, Ala.: Leonca Publications, 1981), 17; Talcott, *Families of Early Guilford* [note 11], 596–97; Ralph D. Smyth, "Joseph Hand of East Guilford (Now Madison), Conn., and His Descendants," *Register* 55 (1901):31–34 at 33. None of these accounts gives Deborah's maiden name; see below for the evidence that Deborah's maiden name was Bishop.

¹³ Congregational Church Records of Bethlehem [note 9], 1:23. "Deborah, wife of Nathaniel Porter died Sept. 16, 1750." Andrews suggested she and Nathaniel had a son John born 10 November 1745 at Woodbury, but that is unlikely because both she and Nathaniel already had sons named John, both of whom were still alive. Cothren, *Ancient Woodbury* [note 1], 669, says, "Nathaniel died, leaving a will, a wife and a son John." That statement may have been the reason Andrews wrote a letter to Joseph W. Porter dated 4 December 1878, claiming Nathaniel had a son John who was born 10 November 1745 (Joseph W. Porter, "Porter's Miscellaneous," in R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS, Mss A 4658, between unnumbered pages 93 and 94).

¹⁴ For the relevance of 29 January 1752, see the discussion below of Nathaniel Porter's probate.

¹⁵ Mary Kingsbury Talcott, "Records of the Greenfield Hill Church, Fairfield, Connecticut," *Register* 68 (1914):169–77, 286–300, 375–78; 69 (1915):39–49 et seq., at 40; Donald Lines Jacobus, *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, 2 vols. in 3 (New Haven, Conn.: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1930–32; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1976), 2:1399–1400; Homer Worthington Brainard, Harold Simeon Gilbert, and Clarence Almon Torrey, *The Gilbert Family: Descendants of Thomas Gilbert, 1582(?)–1659 . . .* (New Haven, Conn.: A. C. Gilbert, Jr., 1953), 99. See below for the evidence that Elizabeth's second husband was Nathaniel Porter.

¹⁶ Congregational Church Records of Bethlehem [note 9], 1:23. "Elizabeth Porter died Oct. 9, 1793."

Nathaniel and his wife Ruth were admitted to the Farmington Congregational Church in 1711/2.^[17] In 1718, while Nathaniel was living at Farmington, he was named in his father's will and received his inheritance.^[18] He remained at Farmington until at least 1730 when his last child was born there.

Within a few years Nathaniel moved from Farmington to the Bethlehem Society of Woodbury, and in one of his first Bethlehem deeds, dated 22 March 1734/5, he was referred to as "Nathaniel Porter of Farmington, cordwainer."^[19] He farmed and bought and sold land primarily in the southeast corner of Bethlehem near the Woodbury and Watertown borders.^[20] He was instrumental in petitioning for a minister for the newly formed Bethlehem Society in 1738.^[21] It was probably his wife Joanna (rather than his daughter Joanna) who was admitted to the First Congregational Church in Woodbury in 1737; three daughters, Abigail, Ruth, and Sarah were admitted in 1739.^[22] In October 1739 the "Bethlehem Ecclesiastical Society" was officially organized, with Nathaniel Porter and one female "once members of neighboring churches" among the members listed in 1740, along with [their daughters] Joanna, Ruth, and Sarah Porter.^[23] On 31 January 1742/3 he deeded land to "my well beloved wife Joanna Porter,"^[24] and Nathaniel and Joanna Porter of Bethlehem sold Joanna's share of her mother's dower in Farmington on 12 July 1743.^[25] He is consistently found on the Bethlehem tax lists from 1736 to 1757. On the 1746 roll he was called "Sargt. Nathaniel Porter."^[26]

Joanna (Smith) Porter died between 12 July 1743, when she and Nathaniel made a deed (mentioned above), and 20 June 1745, when Nathaniel remarried. As previously noted, there is a death of an unnamed Porter adult on 20 August 1744

¹⁷ Julius Gay, "Church Records of Farmington, Conn.," *Register* 38 (1884):275–79, 410–13 et seq., at 411.

¹⁸ Charles W. Manwaring, comp., *A Digest of Early Connecticut Probate Records [Hartford District, 1635-1750]*, 3 vols. (Hartford, Conn.: R. S. Peck & Co., 1904–16; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1995), 2:422.

¹⁹ Woodbury Deeds, 4:221.

²⁰ Marshall Linden and Linton E. Simerl, ed., *250 Years of The First Church of Bethlehem: the History of the First Church of Bethlehem, United Church of Christ* (Bethlehem, Conn.: the church, 1989), 10 ("Map of Tiers and Lots"). Deeds in this article citing Nathaniel's land transactions often refer to lots 4–6 in Tier 2, which are located in the southeast corner of the town.

²¹ Cothren, *Ancient Woodbury* [note 1], 240.

²² Joanna Porter was admitted 25 September 1737, Abigail Porter was admitted 21 January 1738/9, and Ruth and Sarah Porter were admitted 11 February 1738/9 (Records of the First Congregational Church in Woodbury, Connecticut, 1670–1920 [FHL 0,006,182], 1:83, 86; Cothren, *Ancient Woodbury* [note 1], 820).

²³ Congregational Church Records of Bethlehem [note 9], 1:2–3: Nathaniel Porter and one Porter female from Woodbury in 1740; "additional females in 1740" were Joanna Porter, Ruth Porter, and Sary Porter "from Woodbury."

²⁴ Woodbury Deeds, 7:65.

²⁵ Farmington Land Records, 6:410.

²⁶ Woodbury Tax Records, 1731, Woodbury Town Clerk's Office, "Bethlehem," 1:18.

in the Bethlehem Congregational Church records, and this probably was Joanna, as there were no other Porter adults who died about then.^[27]

On 20 June 1745, Nathaniel married at Bethlehem, as his third wife, Deborah (Bishop) Hand, widow of John Hand of Guilford. Nathaniel was mentioned several times in John Hand's probate records as Deborah's current husband and as guardian to John and Deborah's minor child John Hand [Jr.]^[28]

Deborah's maiden name has not previously appeared in print. In the probate packet of her deceased husband is a release signed on 15 May 1759 by John Hand, the only living son of John and Deborah Hand. The release, written on a very small piece of paper, releases his "Uncle David Bishop" as his guardian.^[29] The only David Bishop the right age in or near Guilford was the son of John and Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Bishop — who had a daughter, Deborah Bishop, born 19 February 1702.^[30]

Deborah died at Bethlehem 16 September 1750, and Nathaniel Porter married as his fourth wife, Elizabeth (Gilbert) Gray. The evidence for his fourth marriage is complex. Elizabeth was the widow of Nathaniel Gray, who died at Redding,

²⁷ Hezekiah and Sarah Porter lived in Southbury or "The Society of Britain in Woodbury"; see Woodbury Deeds, 5:236, 10:285, 24:168. Hezekiah was in Woodbury by 1725 when his daughter Mehitable was born (Records of First Congregational Church in Woodbury [note 22], 1:56). His wife Sarah was admitted to the church 18 September 1726 (*ibid.*, 1:59), and was still alive at the time of his probate on 11 April 1777 (Woodbury District Probate, file 3636-a).

²⁸ Guilford District Probate, 4:257–58. "At a Court Probate Held in Guilford June ye 26th, 1745 . . . Nathaniel Porter of Woodbury and Deborah his wife (That Deborah being late widow and relict of John Hand late of Guilford, deceased, administrator of the estate of said Hand) . . . This court appoints Nathan Porter of Woodbury guardian to John Hand, minor son of John Hand late of Guilford, deceased, and by his wife Deborah, now wife of said Porter and the said Porter accepting the office gave bond in court according to law for a faithful discharge of his trust. Signed, Henry Hill, Clerk, Jan. 31, 1746."

²⁹ Guilford District Probate, file for Estate of John Hand, 1745: "I John Hand of Guilford do hereby acknowledge that I have received of my Uncle David Bishop (my guardian) my full portion of estate and do fully acquit and discharge my said guardian from any further dues or demands whatsoever, as witness my hand this 15th day of May AD 1759, signed, John Hand." The release is found in the microfilmed probate files at Connecticut State Library and NEHGS, but not in the probate records at the Guilford Probate Court or the Guilford Town Clerk's Office. John Hand [Jr.] would have been 7 when his widowed mother remarried. About thirteen days after her remarriage, Nathaniel Porter was appointed his stepson's guardian. Deborah died when her son was 12, and it is likely he returned to Guilford and was raised by his uncle David Bishop. John Hand signed the release in May 1759 after turning 21, and died before 18 December 1759 (Guilford District Probate, 8:102).

³⁰ Cone and Root, *Descendants of John Bishop* [note 11], 3–4, 7; Talcott, *Families of Early Guilford* [note 11], 77, 79. The uncle–nephew relationship must have been through Deborah as it is clear David Bishop's only wife was not a sister or half-sister of Deborah's first husband John Hand (see sources cited in note 12 and Ralph Dunning Smyth, "The Descendants of Lieutenant William Seward, of Guilford, Conn.," *Register* 52 [1898]:323–29 at 324). In addition, John and Elizabeth (Hancock) Bishop had a son John Bishop (1692–1752), evidently the John Bishop who signed with Deborah Hand when she was appointed administratrix of John Hand's estate (Guilford District Probate, file for Estate of John Hand, 1745).

Connecticut, 2 January 1742.^[31] Donald Lines Jacobus showed her second husband only as “_____Porter of Danbury,” having abstracted the Porter name from the 1761 Fairfield deed in which Ebenezer Gray conveyed land to his mother, Elizabeth Porter of Danbury.^[32] As will be seen, Elizabeth’s second husband was Nathaniel Porter of Bethlehem, and their marriage took place on or about 29 January 1752.

At a probate hearing for Nathaniel’s estate held on 3 October 1758, “John Porter, son of Nathaniel Porter, late of Woodbury, appeared in court and exhibited the last will and testament of said deceased.” Because the will made no provisions for his current widow, it was set aside and voided by the court, which then appointed John Porter, “son of the . . . deceased,” to be the administrator for the estate, he then “suddenly” submitted “the inventory of the estate of Nathaniel Porter,” taken 11 September 1758. Once the inventory was submitted, a claim was made “by Mrs. Porter, widow of Nathaniel Porter, late of Bethlehem, and Thomas Perry of Danbury.” She presented a document, dated 29 January 1752 and signed by Nathaniel Porter, that listed several items of personal property, including a feather bed, bedding, an iron pot, plates, pewter, etc., that came into his possession and care on that date with the understanding they were to be returned to her from his estate. The items were then ordered by the court to be deducted from the inventory.^[33] Because 29 January 1752 was the date the property came into his possession and care, it may be the day they were married.

The evidence for the identity of “Mrs. Porter” is as follows:

- (1) “Elizabeth the wife of Nathaniel Porter from Reading” was among the “members received upon recommendation” in 1755 when she was admitted to the Bethlehem Congregational Church.^[34]
- (2) The 1761 deed from her son, Ebenezer Gray, of Fairfield, mentioned above, calls her Elizabeth Porter of Danbury.
- (3) Thomas Perry, Mrs. Porter’s companion in probate court, was the husband of Elizabeth Gray, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Gray,^[35] as noted in the later distribution of Nathaniel Gray’s estate. On 21 April 1761, “We Thomas Perry and Elizabeth his wife both of Danbury . . . in consideration of the love,

³¹ Charles Burr Todd, *The History of Redding, Connecticut from Its First Settlement to the Present Time* (New York: Grafton Press, 1906), “Parish Register of the Congregational Church of Redding,” 219. Nathaniel Gray’s will, dated 27 April 1741, proved 1 August 1743, named wife Elizabeth and children Ebenezer, Obadiah, Elizabeth, and Abigail. Distribution was made on 4 January 1744/5, in which the widow and three children were named, Abigail having died the year before. A later additional distribution was made to Ebenezer and Obadiah Gray (minors) and Elizabeth wife of Thomas “Pary” of Danbury (Fairfield District Probate, 7:43, 277, 288).

³² Jacobus, *Families of Old Fairfield* [note 15], 2:1:399–400. The deed, dated 18 April 1761, says, “I Ebenezer Gray of said Town and County of Fairfield and colony of Connecticut in New England for and in consideration of love and affection, duty and regard which I have and do bear to my honoured mother Elizabeth Porter of Danbury” (Fairfield Deeds, 13:539).

³³ Woodbury District Probate, 4:52–53, 100.

³⁴ Congregational Church Records of Bethlehem [note 9], 1:8.

³⁵ Jacobus, *Families of Old Fairfield* [note 15], 2:1:399–400.

duty, affection and regard which we have for our honored mother Elizabeth Porter of said Danbury . . . all that part of our late honored father, Nathaniel Gray's estate as was set out."^[36]

Child of Nathaniel³ and Ruth (Woodruff) Porter, born and died at Farmington.^[37]

i. JOHN⁴ PORTER, b. 4 Nov. 1713; d. 1 Dec. 1713.

Children of Nathaniel³ and Joanna (Smith) Porter, all born at Farmington:^[38]

2. ii. JOANNA⁴ PORTER, b. ca. 1716; m. JAMES FRISBIE.
3. iii. RUTH PORTER, b. 1 Dec. 1717; m. JACOB FRISBIE, brother of James Frisbie.
4. iv. ABIGAIL PORTER, b. 1 Nov. 1719; m. PETER WELTON.
5. v. SARAH PORTER, b. 27 Feb. 1721/2; m. (1) SAMUEL CHURCH; (2) DANIEL BRADLEY.
6. vi. NATHANIEL PORTER, JR., b. 20 Jan. 1723/4; m. ABIGAIL JOSLIN.
- vii. ESTHER PORTER, b. 19 March 1725/6; d. perhaps before 1739.^[39]
7. viii. JOHN PORTER, b. 6 Sept. 1728; m. (1) his stepsister DEBORAH HAND; (2) REBECCA JOSLIN, sister of Abigail (Joslin) Porter.
8. ix. THOMAS PORTER, b. 22 July 1730; m. (1) his stepsister ELIZABETH HAND; (2) BEULAH MINOR.

2. JOANNA⁴ PORTER (Nathaniel³, Thomas², Robert¹) was born at Farmington, Connecticut, about 1716. She died probably at Bethlehem, Connecticut, before 11 March 1772, when her husband remarried. She married at Branford, Connecticut, 16 June 1743, **JAMES FRISBIE**,^[40] born at Branford 18 July 1722,^[41] died 17 March 1814, buried in Carmel Hill Cemetery, Bethlehem,^[42] son of Ebenezer and Joanna (Baldwin) (Rose) Frisbie.^[43] He married second at Bethlehem 11 March 1772, Clamis Darin.^[44]

As previously noted, Joanna was admitted to the Bethlehem church in 1740. On 20 April 1748, Nathaniel Porter gave her ten acres of land:^[45]

³⁶ Fairfield Deeds, 13:540.

³⁷ Farmington Land Records, 2:99 (birth), 62 (death).

³⁸ Farmington Land Records, 2:46, 70, 84, 102; 4:395; 5:6.

³⁹ Esther's sisters were admitted to the Woodbury church in 1739, and to the Bethlehem church in 1740. Esther wasn't named either time, perhaps indicating she was too young to be admitted or that she was deceased.

⁴⁰ Barbour Collection, citing Branford Vital Records, 3:165. There is an extended discussion of James Frisbie and his wives and children in Nora G. Frisbie, *Edward Frisbie of Branford and His Descendants, Volume 1* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1984), 64–69. Both James and Jacob Frisbie were several years younger than their wives.

⁴¹ Barbour Collection, citing Branford Vital Records, 3:49.

⁴² Charles R. Hale, "Charles R. Hale Collection [of Cemetery Inscriptions and Newspaper Notices of Marriages and Deaths], (1933-1934), at the Connecticut State Library, Bethlehem, 21.

⁴³ Barbour Collection, citing Branford Vital Records, 3:49 (parents' marriage), 32 (mother's first marriage); Frisbie, *Edward Frisbie of Branford* [note 40], 40, 64.

⁴⁴ Barbour Collection, citing Woodbury Vital Records, 1:104.

⁴⁵ Woodbury Deeds, 6:265–66.

For the love and good will and affection which I have for my daughter Joanna, wife of said James Frisbee, have given and . . . convey unto her my said daughter Joanna, wife of said James Frisbee and to her heirs and assigns forever, ten acres of land in said Woodbury in the said North Purchase in the Parish of said Bethlem.

In a later deed dated 28 March 1754:^[46]

James Frisbie and Joanna his wife of Branford quit claim to Peter Welton and Samuel Church land lying in Bethlehem . . . bounded by John Minor . . . and east by land our Father Porter gave to Mother Porter containing ten acres and a quarter, being the whole of what land we have in that place.

James and Joanna (Porter) Frisbie lived in Branford until 1763, when they were dismissed from the Branford church and received into the Bethlehem church.^[47] They received an inheritance of twenty acres in Bethlehem from her father on 9 September 1743, and on 3 December 1753 James began buying land in the North Purchase of Woodbury with his brother Jacob.^[48] Again, on 2 June and 18 June 1762, the brothers purchased land “north on the highway that runs between the towns of Woodbury and Litchfield.”^[49]

On 4 September 1761, James bought a half share in land along the Susquehanna River, then part of Litchfield County, Connecticut, and later known as Wyoming County, Pennsylvania.^[50] By 1772 James Frisbie, Thomas Porter, and Joseph Waugh (all related by marriage), were listed as proprietors in the township of Judea.^[51] James Frisbie and Walter “Frisbee,” possibly his son, were on a list of proprietors at Wilkes-Barre in April 1773. In April 1775 James and his family were at the settlement of Shickshinny,^[52] and in 1776 he was on the tax list in the Plymouth District.^[53]

⁴⁶ Woodbury Deeds, 9:210.

⁴⁷ “Voted that James and Joanna Frisbie be dismissed from this church and recommended to the watch and fellowship of the Church of Christ at Bethlehem,” dated May 1, 1763 (Branford First Congregational Church Records, 1687–1889, Part 1, Index A–I, citing Original Records, 1:32 [FHL 0,003,727]). They were received into the Bethlehem Church two months later: “James Frisby and wife of Branford received July, 1763” (Congregational Church Records of Bethlehem [note 9], 1:9).

⁴⁸ Woodbury Deeds, 6:265–66; 9:257.

⁴⁹ Woodbury Deeds, 13:117, 118.

⁵⁰ Julian P. Boyd and Robert Joseph Taylor, ed, *The Susquehannah Company Papers*, 11 vols. (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press for Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, 1962–72), 2:146. Several of those named on this and other lists were from Woodbury or Bethlehem, including Joanna’s sister Sarah and her husband Samuel Church; Joanna’s brother Thomas Porter and his wife Beulah; Beulah’s father John Minor; and Beulah’s sister Elizabeth and her husband Joseph Waugh. Note also Donna Bingham Munger, *Connecticut’s Pennsylvania “Colony,” 1754–1810, Susquehanna Company Proprietors, Settlers and Claimants*, 3 vols. (Westminster, Md.: Heritage Books, 2007), 1:39–40, 84; 2:49, 104.

⁵¹ Charles Miner, *The History of Wyoming, in a Series of Letters from Charles Miner to His Son William Penn Miner* (Philadelphia: J. Crissy, 1845), 167.

⁵² Frisbie, *Edward Frisbie of Branford* [note 40], 65.

⁵³ “Tax list for the districts of Westmoreland Co., Colony of Connecticut, August, 1776,” *Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society* 5 (1900):213.

During the Revolutionary War, the family lived in Wyoming County, one of the least desirable locations in the Thirteen Colonies. On 26 September 1775, Pennsylvania land holders tried forcibly to take the land on which the Connecticut claimants lived. James reported that his “gun, powder horn, bullet pouch, shot bag, hatchet, charger flints, and knife” were taken from him.^[54] James Frisbie and James Frisbie, Jr., were on militia lists from Wyoming County in 1776 and 1777.^[55] They served with their Porter relatives in the Wyoming Valley company of Captain Robert Durkee, which joined Washington's army in New Jersey, took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown and the defense of Fort Mifflin, and bivouacked at Valley Forge for the winter of 1777–78. One muster roll of interest lists “James Frisby age thirty.” This may be a transcription error because James was over fifty, but the same record correctly gives “James Frisby, Jr. age nineteen.”^[56] James Jr. was killed in action on 27 July 1777.^[57] The elder James Frisbie was still enlisted in the company at the end of 1778.^[58] On 6 December 1780, seven men, including James and his son Jonathan, were captured by the British and taken to Niagara and Montreal. Eventually they escaped and returned home.^[59]

Wyoming County proved a hostile environment for many Connecticut citizens and the Frisbies returned to Bethlehem by 31 May 1785, when James and Jacob again sold some of their combined land holdings.^[60] James died at Bethlehem 17 March 1814, leaving his considerable land holdings to his wife, to the living children of his brothers Jacob and Amos, and to the Christ Church of Bethlehem.^[61] He did not mention any children of his own.

Children of James and Joanna (Porter) Frisbie, all born probably at Branford.^[62]

- i. WALTER FRISBIE, b. ca. 1750.^[63]
- ii. JAMES FRISBIE, JR., b. ca. 1758, d. 27 July 1777 in the Revolutionary War.
- iii. JONATHAN FRISBIE, b. say 1761.^[64]

⁵⁴ Boyd and Taylor, *Susquehannah Company Papers* [note 50], 6:355–58. “Goods Taken by the Authority of Northumberland County in the Province of Pennsylvania on the 26 day of Sep Last on the Warriors run near the West Branch of the Susquehanna River.”

⁵⁵ Frisbie, *Edward Frisbie of Branford* [note 40], 65.

⁵⁶ *Record of Service of Connecticut men in the I. War of the Revolution, II. War of 1812, III. Mexican War* (Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood and Brainard, 1889), 263.

⁵⁷ Oscar Jewell Harvey, *A History of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania*, 6 vols. (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Raeder Press, 1909–30), 2:894.

⁵⁸ Frisbie, *Edward Frisbie of Branford* [note 40], 66.

⁵⁹ Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, *The Massacre of Wyoming: The Act of Congress for the Defense of the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, 1776–1778* (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, 1895; repr. Apollo, Pa.: Closson Press, 2003), 51–52; Miner, *History of Wyoming* [note 51], 488.

⁶⁰ Woodbury Deeds, 25:39.

⁶¹ Woodbury District Probate, 13:69–73.

⁶² Frisbie, *Edward Frisbie of Branford* [note 40], 68.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, 68.

3. RUTH⁴ PORTER (*Nathaniel³, Thomas², Robert¹*) was born at Farmington, Connecticut, 1 December 1717, and died at Bethlehem, Connecticut, in February 1794.^[65] She married at Bethlehem 18 November 1747, **JACOB FRISBIE**,^[66] born at Branford 16 June 1726,^[67] died at Bethlehem 16 September 1798,^[68] son of Ebenezer and Joanna (Baldwin) (Rose) Frisbie, and brother of James Frisbie who married Joanna Porter.^[69]

Jacob and Ruth (Porter) Frisbie lived in Branford until 1763 when they were dismissed from the Branford church and received into the Bethlehem church,^[70] as were their siblings, James and Joanna (Porter) Frisbie. Jacob and his brother James began buying land in Bethlehem in 1753,^[71] and Jacob was listed as a property owner on the Bethlehem tax lists from 1762 to 1794.^[72] His children Jacob, Jr. and Abigail were named in the administration of his estate.^[73]

Children of Jacob and Ruth (Porter) Frisbie, all born at Branford:^[74]

- i. RUTH FRISBIE, b. 12 July 1749.
- ii. JACOB FRISBIE, JR., b. 16 Sept. 1750.
- iii. ABIGAIL FRISBIE, b. 19 July 1752.
- iv. SOLOMON FRISBIE, b. 5 June 1754.
- v. CHILD, bp. 5 March 1757.^[75]

(to be continued)

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⁶⁴ Ibid., 68. Jonathan's mother was born about 1716, so his birth would not have been much later than 1761. For information on Jonathan Frisbie; see Nora G. Frisbie, *Unclassified Frisbie Families*, 2 vols. (n.p.: the author, 1976–79), 1:280–81.

⁶⁵ Barbour Collection citing Bethlehem Vital Records, 1:18.

⁶⁶ Barbour Collection citing Branford Vital Records, 3:120.

⁶⁷ Barbour Collection citing Branford Vital Records, 3:68.

⁶⁸ Barbour Collection citing Bethlehem Vital Records, 1:18.

⁶⁹ Frisbie, *Edward Frisbie of Branford* [note 40], 40, 68. See note 43.

⁷⁰ See note 47. The records for Jacob and Ruth Frisbie have identical language.

⁷¹ Woodbury Deeds, 9:257.

⁷² Woodbury Tax Records [note 26], "Bethlehem," 1:102, 110, 117, 126, 133, 142, 152, 161, 171, 181, 190, 202, 210, 219, 238, 247; 2:5, 21, 31, 40, 47, 56; Bethlehem Town Records, 1787–1794 [FHL 1,522,005 Item 2], 2:20, 33, 58, 65, 96, 147, 193, 231.

⁷³ Woodbury District Probate, file 1599, Jacob Frisbie, Bethlehem, 1799.

⁷⁴ Barbour Collection citing Branford Vital Records, 3:120, 163.

⁷⁵ Branford First Congregational Church Records [note 47], 1:90.

WILLIAM MARSHALL OF BILLERICA, BEDFORD, CONCORD, AND HOLDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

Douglas W. Chase and Stanley L. Johnson

William and Elizabeth Marshall of Billerica, Massachusetts, were parents of a daughter Elizabeth, born in 1733, and a son William, born in 1735, both births recorded at Billerica.^[1] A few years later, William and Elizabeth Marshall of Ipswich, Massachusetts, had a son William, baptized in 1737, and a daughter Elizabeth, baptized in 1740, both baptisms recorded at Ipswich.^[2] Perhaps due to the similarity of names and lack of knowledge of the later lives of these two couples, William Marshall of Billerica has been incorrectly identified as the father of the two children baptized at Ipswich, and/or as an immigrant to Nova Scotia about 1760 and progenitor of many of the Marshall families of Nova Scotia.

A marriage record for William and Elizabeth Marshall of Billerica has not been found. An account of the Marshall family in the 1883 *History of Billerica* notes William had a wife Elizabeth, with no maiden name given.^[3] An 1887 genealogy says William's wife was Eliza Richardson,^[4] and a 1913 genealogy says she was Elizabeth Richardson.^[5] A 1951 typescript genealogy names William's wife as Elizabeth Nason of Ipswich, and includes conflicting statements: on one page William "removed to Nova Scotia," and on a later page he "moved to Dedham, Massachusetts, and then some of his sons went to Nova Scotia."^[6] *Planters and Pioneers: Nova Scotia 1749–1775* (1978), states William Marshall of Billerica was an immigrant and names his wife as Elizabeth Nason of Ipswich.^[7] Not surprisingly, none of these works provide documentation.

Intentions of marriage for William Marshall and Elizabeth Nason of Ipswich were published at Ipswich 4 December 1736.^[8] The *History of Billerica* notes that William Marshall disappeared from the Billerica tax lists after 1736,^[9] a

¹ *Vital Records of Billerica, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1908), 132, 133.

² *Vital Records of Ipswich, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 3 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1910–19), 1:263, 264.

³ Rev. Henry A. Hazen, *History of Billerica, Massachusetts, with a Genealogical Register* (Boston: A. Williams and Co., 1883), Genealogical Register, 96.

⁴ W. A. Chapman, *Family Record 1632–1887* (St. James, Minn.: St. James Journal, 1887), 5.

⁵ Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burnside Kingsbury, *Marshall Family Record . . .* (Keene, N.H.: Press of Walter T. Nims, 1913), 5–6.

⁶ "Descendants of John Marshall of Billerica (Middlesex County) Massachusetts," *Massachusetts DAR Genealogical Records Committee Report: Series 1 (Massachusetts Cemetery, Church & Town Records)* vol. 301, typescript (1951), 2, 12.

⁷ Esther Clark Wright, *Planters and Pioneers Nova Scotia 1749–1775* (Hantsport, Nova Scotia: Lancelot Press, 1978), 185.

⁸ *Vital Records of Ipswich* [note 2], 2:316.

⁹ Hazen, *History of Billerica* [note 3], Genealogical Register, 96.

coincidence that may have contributed to the notion that the Ipswich marriage involved the Billerica man.

William Marshall, spouse of Elizabeth Nason, was a native of Ipswich,^[10] although his parentage remains unknown. This couple left Ipswich, probably in 1749, and joined Elizabeth's brother, Thomas Nason, at Walpole, Massachusetts, after a brief stay at Dedham.^[11] The presence of William Marshall at Walpole can be documented as late as a town meeting in February 1783, when it was voted to reimburse Abner Daggett for providing assistance to William Marshall during a sickness.^[12] It seems unlikely either William or Elizabeth Marshall of Ipswich and Walpole ever went to Nova Scotia; however, there is strong evidence that some of their sons settled there.^[13]

IDENTIFYING ELIZABETH, WIFE OF WILLIAM MARSHALL OF BILLERICA

Having described William and Elizabeth (Nason) Marshall, we turn again to William Marshall of Billerica — whose wife Elizabeth, records show, was the daughter of Benjamin Dean of Concord, Massachusetts. William Marshall and Elizabeth Dean were married probably not long before 31 October 1732, when William Marshall purchased from Jonathan Brown two acres, by estimation, of land in Billerica near the center of town, for 250 pounds.^[14] On the same day, William Marshall of Billerica, housewright, and his wife [first name not given], conveyed a mortgage deed for a parcel of land of about two acres lying near the center of town, containing orchard and mowing field together with all the buildings fences and trees thereon standing or lying, to William French and John Marshall, husbandmen, both of Billerica.^[15] A notation in the margin of the record book indicates the mortgage was discharged 4 November 1736.

By deed dated 20 December 1733, William Marshall of Billerica sold to Charles Prescott of Concord an undivided one tenth part of hundred-acre lot number 5 at Concord Village (present-day Acton), Massachusetts, with wife, Elizabeth Marshall, releasing her right of dower.^[16] Shares in lot 5 had been granted by lottery in 1730 to ten Concord right-holders;^[17] among them was a

¹⁰ Massachusetts Archives, vol. 94b, page 334, notes that in October 1756, William Marshall of Walpole, native of Ipswich, was serving in Captain William Bacon's company.

¹¹ Robert B. Hanson, ed., *Vital Records of Dedham, Massachusetts, 1635-1845* (Camden, Maine: Picton Press, 1997), 537. The family was warned out of Dedham on 12 December 1749.

¹² Isaac N. Lewis, *A History of Walpole, Mass.*, (Walpole, Mass.: First Historical Society, 1905), 134; Willard De Lue, *The Story of Walpole, 1724-1924* (Norwood, Mass.: Ambrose Press, 1925), 213.

¹³ Douglas W. Chase, *Descendants of Willoughby Nason of Ipswich, Massachusetts*, (Indianapolis, Ind.: Dog Ear Publishing, 2006), 21-26.

¹⁴ Middlesex County Deeds, 33:540.

¹⁵ Middlesex County Deeds, 33:542.

¹⁶ Middlesex County Deeds, 35:312.

¹⁷ The Clerk's Book of the Concord Village Proprietors, photocopy of original manuscript, Acton, Massachusetts, Historical Society Library.

man named Benjamin Dean — who had a daughter Elizabeth, born 2 September 1708,^[18] the right age to be William Marshall's wife. In 1737 the Selectmen of the Town of Bedford (adjacent to Concord) made a determination that townsman Benjamin Dean was "non-compos," petitioned the Judge of Probate on 14 July 1737 to appoint a guardian to manage Dean's affairs, and recommended that William Marshall of Billerica and Samuel Fitch of Bedford be appointed in that capacity. Appearing before the court on 25 July 1737, "William Marshall of Billerica, Joyner, and Samuel Fitch of Bedford, Yeoman," gave bond of one thousand pounds, and William Marshall was appointed guardian of Benjamin Dean of said Bedford, husbandman.^[19] The relationship was clarified in a deed dated 9 December 1756, in which William Marshall of Concord, housewright, "in the capacity of a guardian for my father-in-law, Benjamin Dean," sold land at Bedford that belonged to Dean.^[20]

William and Elizabeth (Dean) Marshall moved to Bedford between 1737 (see preceding paragraph) and 1740, when they had a child born there. They remained there until at least 1743, when another child was born there.^[21] The Town of Bedford made payment of six shillings and eight pence to William Marshall for "An account of the birds and Squerils for ye year 1742," and a similar amount was paid him in 1743.^[22]

By 1747 the family was living in Concord, where Elizabeth died on 3 October 1747, probably of complications from the birth of her last child a few weeks earlier.^[23] As noted above, by deed dated 9 December 1756, William Marshall of Concord, housewright, "in the capacity of a guardian for my father-in-law, Benjamin Dean," sold a twenty-four acre parcel of land in Bedford that had belonged to Benjamin Dean.^[24] The property, located in Billerica when purchased

¹⁸ *Concord, Massachusetts, Births, Marriages, and Deaths 1635-1850* (Boston: the town, 1895; repr. Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1992), 71.

¹⁹ Middlesex County Probate, First Series, docket 6116.

²⁰ Middlesex County Deeds, 56:185. As will be seen, Benjamin Dean could not have been William Marshall's stepfather (the other meaning of "father-in-law" at the time). Abraham E. Brown, *History of the Town of Bedford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts* (Bedford, Mass.: the author, 1891), provides a cryptic treatment of Benjamin Dean in Section II, Genealogical and Biographical, at page 8. He shows Elizabeth as the only child of Benjamin Dean, and says she married John Moore and died at Bedford 28 March 1732. *Vital Records of Bedford, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1903), 131, confirms the death of Elizabeth, wife of John Moore, on 18 or 28 March 1732, age 25, which would place her birth about 1706, two years earlier than the birth of Elizabeth Dean. More importantly, the evidence in Middlesex County probate and land records, given in the text, shows that John Moore's wife was not Elizabeth Dean, born 2 September 1708. Silas R. Coburn, *Genealogy of the Descendants of Edward Colburn/Coburn* (Lowell, Mass.: Walter Coburn, 1913), 22, shows that John Moore's wife was Elizabeth Colburn.

²¹ *Vital Records of Bedford* [note 20], 38.

²² Town Records of Bedford, Massachusetts [FHL 0,892,216].

²³ *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 18], 170.

²⁴ Middlesex County Deeds, 56:185.

in 1708,^[25] was situated in that part of Billerica set off in 1729 as part of the new town of Bedford.

As will be seen, William Marshall of Billerica spent his entire life in Middlesex and Worcester counties in Massachusetts, and was the father of ten children, by two wives.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

WILLIAM³ MARSHALL was born at Billerica, Massachusetts, 28 July 1710,^[26] son of John² (*John¹*) and Eunice (Rogers) Marshall.^[27] William died, probably at Holden, Massachusetts, after 2 September 1796, when his son signed a will identifying himself as William, Jr.,^[28] and the 1810 census at the latest (see discussion below). He married first about 1732 **ELIZABETH DEAN**, born at Concord, Massachusetts, 2 September 1708, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Colburn) Dean.^[29] She died at Concord 3 October 1747.^[30] William was a resident of Concord when he married second at Bedford, Massachusetts, 22 November 1748, **EUNICE DAVIS**,^[31] born at Concord 16 December 1716, daughter of Eleazer and Eunice (Potter) Davis.^[32] She died, probably at Holden, perhaps before 31 August 1782.^[33]

²⁵ Middlesex County Deeds, 53:458. The deed was dated 7 April 1708, but not recorded until 4 June 1756.

²⁶ *Vital Records of Billerica* [note 1], 133 (birth), 288 (parents' marriage).

²⁷ As shown in "Descendants of John Marshall" [note 6], the first mention of John¹ Marshall in Massachusetts apparently was when he was granted a lot in Billerica on 4 February 1656/7 (Hazen, *History of Billerica* [note 3], *Genealogical Register*, 95). He married [first] at Billerica 19 November 1662, and died there 5 November 1702 age 70 (*Vital Records of Billerica* [note 1], 288 [marriage], 378 [death]). His age at death would place his birth about 1632, and since the surname Marshall was not rare, it is possible this John Marshall was not the immigrant but instead came to New England with one or both parents.

²⁸ Worcester County Probate, docket 39060.

²⁹ *Concord Births, Marriages and Deaths* [note 18], 71 (birth), 70 (parents' marriage); Coburn, *Descendants of Edward Colburn/Coburn* [note 20], 19.

³⁰ *Concord Births, Marriages and Deaths* [note 18], 170, identified as wife of William Marshall.

³¹ *Vital Records of Bedford* [note 20], 89; Brown, *History of Bedford* [note 20], Section II, Genealogical and Biographical, 8.

³² *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 18], 109 (birth), 64 (parents' marriage). Eunice (Potter) Davis married second at Bedford, Massachusetts, 15 December 1743, Richard Wheeler, and she died there 17 July 1760 (*Vital Records of Bedford* [note 20], 71, 106 (marriage), 139 (death); cf. Raymond David Wheeler, *The Wheeler Genealogy*, 5 vols. [Dolgeville, N.Y.: Kinsystems, 1993–94], 3:55).

³³ On 31 August 1782, William Marshall sold land at Holden to his son Abel, with no mention of a wife or dower (Worcester County Deeds, 91:273). The William Marshall household at Holden in the 1790 census consisted of one male 16 and over and two females (1790 U.S. Census, Holden, Worcester County, Massachusetts, roll 4, p. 267). One of the women probably was his daughter Elizabeth, who never married; the other woman may have been his wife Eunice, or perhaps his daughter Mary, for whom no marriage or death has been found.

John Marshall, father of William, died at Billerica 25 January 1713/4.^[34] John's widow Eunice married second Samuel Fitch of Billerica.^[35] Eunice and Samuel later resided at Bedford, where she died 27 August 1767, age 91.^[36] The will of Samuel Fitch of Bedford, dated 13 November 1741, proved 7 June 1742,^[37] names his wife Eunice, and makes provision for her maintenance. As mentioned above, Samuel Fitch was co-surety for a 1,000 pound bond on behalf of William Marshall.^[38] Samuel Fitch and Eunice Marshall likely were married about 1717, after the death of Samuel's first wife, Elizabeth (Walker) Fitch, at Billerica 26 November 1716,^[39] and prior to the birth of Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Eunice Fitch, at Billerica 22 September 1718.^[40]

As shown above, William Marshall and family lived in Billerica until 1737 or later, in Bedford until 1743 or later, and in Concord from 1747 to at least 1756.

In February 1764 William Marshall and family were warned out of Holden, Worcester County, Massachusetts.^[41] William Marshall of Concord, by deed dated 9 March 1764, sold to Jonathan and Samuel Woolley, both of Bedford, eighteen acres of upland and swamp in Bedford; William's wife, Eunice, signing by mark, released her right of dower.^[42] By deed dated 13 March 1764, Jedediah Belknap of Holden, yeoman, sold to William Marshall of Concord, housewright, for £83 4s. 8d., a tract of forty-one acres, along with some meadowland parcels also located in Holden, with Deborah Belknap relinquishing her dower.^[43]

William Marshall was chosen to be a surveyor of highways at a Holden town meeting on 2 March 1772.^[44] He was granted an abatement of school money at Holden town meeting in March 1779.^[45]

³⁴ *Vital Records of Billerica* [note 1], 378. On 26 March 1733, Thomas Marshall, William Marshall and Mary Marshall, all of Billerica, "being children and heirs to our honored father John Marshall of said Billerica, deceased," conveyed to their brother, John Marshall, their rights in real estate in Billerica that had belonged to their father (Middlesex County Deeds, 35:620).

³⁵ Eunice was appointed administratrix of the estate of John Marshall (Middlesex County probate, docket 14709). A document dated 9 May 1720 in the probate file refers to his widow as "now the wife of Sam'l Fitch." Grace M. Marshall and Gertrude P. Marshall, "The Marshall Family Tree Rufus Marshall and Suzanna George Branch," filmed typescript at the New Hampshire Historical Society Library [FHL 0,015,526], and "Descendants of John Marshall of Billerica," [note 6], 1, both say Eunice married second Samuel Fitch but give no date of marriage; Hazen, *History of Billerica* [note 3], Genealogical Register, 53, names Samuel Fitch's second wife as Eunice, with no surname or date of marriage.

³⁶ *Vital Records of Bedford* [note 20], 120, "Eunice, wid. Samuel."

³⁷ Middlesex County Probate, First Series, docket 7718.

³⁸ Middlesex County Probate, First Series, docket 6116.

³⁹ *Vital Records of Billerica* [note 1], 360.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 77.

⁴¹ Holden, Massachusetts, Town Records, 1741–1773, book I, folio 162 [FHL 0,860,647], wife and children not named.

⁴² Middlesex County Deeds, 68:61.

⁴³ Worcester County Deeds, 48:558.

⁴⁴ Holden Town Records, 1741–1773 [note 41], book I, folio 204.

⁴⁵ Holden, Massachusetts, Town Records, 1774–1779, copy of book II [FHL 0,860,648].

By deed dated 31 August 1782, William Marshall sold to his son, Abel Marshall, for £124, fifty-eight acres in the southern part of Holden, including “plowland pasturage woodland etc., with all the buildings thereon.” There is no mention of William’s wife or her dower;^[46] this suggests she was no longer living.

William “Marchal” and [his sons] William Marchal Jr., Timothy Marchal, and Abel Marchal, were each enumerated as a head of household at Holden in the 1790 census.^[47] In 1800 William Marshall may have been the male 45 and over in the household of his son, Abel Marshall of Holden.^[48] In 1810 the households of none of William’s surviving children in Worcester County included a male who could have been their father.^[49]

Children of William³ and Elizabeth (Dean) Marshall:

- i. ELIZABETH⁴ MARSHALL, b. Billerica, Mass., 24 Aug. 1733;^[50] d. Concord, Mass., 22 May 1756.^[51]
- ii. WILLIAM MARSHALL, b. Billerica 9 Oct. 1735;^[52] d. probably Holden, Mass., between 2 Sept. 1796 (date of will) and 7 March 1797 (date of probate);^[53] m. Hubbardston, Mass., 8 Sept. 1783 MARY WOOLLEY of Princeton, Mass.,^[54] b. ca. 1750 (from age at death), d. Holden in June 1830 age 80,^[55] daughter of Joseph and Mercy (Goodenow) (Whitney) Woolley.^[56]

⁴⁶ Worcester County Deeds, 91:273.

⁴⁷ 1790 U.S. Census, Holden, Worcester County, Massachusetts, roll 4, pp. 267, 268.

⁴⁸ 1800 U.S. Census, Holden, Worcester County, Massachusetts, roll 16, p. 512.

⁴⁹ 1810 U.S. Census, Holden, Worcester County, Massachusetts, roll 22, p. 793 (Timothy Marshall, Abel Marshall, Jabez Metcalf); 1810 U.S. Census, West Boylston, Worcester County, Massachusetts, roll 22, p. 162 (Aaron Goodale); 1810 U.S. Census, Rutland, Worcester County, Massachusetts, roll 22, p. 223 (Samuel Estabrook).

⁵⁰ *Vital Records of Billerica* [note 1], 132.

⁵¹ *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 18], 195.

⁵² *Vital Records of Billerica* [note 1], 133.

⁵³ Worcester County Probate, docket 39060, 27:205.

⁵⁴ *Vital Records of Hubbardston, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Worcester, Mass.: Franklin P. Rice, 1907), 150; *Vital Records of Princeton, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Worcester, Mass.: Franklin P. Rice, 1902), 115, marriage intentions published 15 August 1783 for Mary Woolley and William Marshall, Jr., of Holden.

⁵⁵ *Vital Records of Holden, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Worcester, Mass.: Franklin P. Rice, 1904), 221, “wid. Marshall age 80.”

⁵⁶ Mrs. Irene Cynthia Gould, “Christopher Woolley of Concord, Mass., and Some of His Descendants,” *Register* 75 (1921):29–41 at 32, 319–20. See also Middlesex County Probate, First Series, docket 25610, for evidence that Mary, wife of William Marshall, was the daughter of Joseph and Mercy Woolley. Joseph Woolley married at Sudbury, Massachusetts, 1 March 1738/9, Mercy Whitney (*Vital Records of Sudbury, Massachusetts, to the year 1850* [Boston: NEHGS, 1903], 290). On 1 March 1762, Joseph Woolley and Mercy his wife of Princeton sold their right in their part of the estate of their father Edmund Goodenow that was set off to their [step]mother Hannah Goodenow (Middlesex County Deeds, 60:5). Mercy was born at Sudbury 6 February 1719/20, daughter of Edmund and Rebekah (*Vital Records of Sudbury*, 53), and she was named as an heir in Edmund Goodnough’s probate file (Middlesex County Probate, file 9329; her guardianship, dated 10 July 1727 in her 13th year, in file 9332).

Mercy was almost certainly the widow of David Whitney, born Marlborough, Massachusetts, 21 January 1716/7, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Barrett) Whitney of Marlborough and Boston

- iii. ABEL MARSHALL, b. Bedford, Mass., 9 April 1740;^[57] d. in the hospital at Albany, N. Y., 26 Sept. 1758,^[58] presumably while in military service.
- iv. SARAH MARSHALL, b. Bedford 21 April 1743;^[59] d. West Boylston, Mass., in 1820 age 77;^[60] m. Holden 21 May 1772 SAMUEL ESTABROOK,^[61] b. Concord 15 Oct. 1747,^[62] d. West Boylston 7 May 1816,^[63] son of Samuel and Huldah (Temple) Estabrook.^[64]
- v. EUNICE MARSHALL, b. Concord 17 Sept. 1747;^[65] bp. there 27 Sept. 1747;^[66] d. West Boylston, Mass., 17 Jan. 1831;^[67] m. (int. at Shrewsbury, Mass., 27 June 1767), AARON GOODALE,^[68] b. Shrewsbury 6 Jan. 1743,^[69] d. West Boylston 17 August 1817,^[70] son of Edward and Sarah (Temple) Goodale.^[71]

Children of William³ and Eunice (Davis) Marshall; all born and baptized at Concord:^[72]

(*Vital Records of Marlborough, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* [Worcester, Mass.: Franklin P. Rice, 1908], 195; Frederick Clifton Pierce, *Whitney: The Descendants of John Whitney* [Chicago, Ill.: the author, 1895], 50–51, 91). The latter book notes only one child for David, namely, Silas, “born in 1737”; actually Silas was baptized at the Hollis Street Church in Boston 20 June 1736, and another child David was baptized there 29 May 1737, sons of David and Mercy Whitney, both of whom also owned the covenant 20 June 1736 (Robert J. Dunkle and Ann S. Lainhart, *The Records of the Churches of Boston*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS, 2001)). David’s father Benjamin Whitney made his will at Boston 19 October 1737, naming son David among other children (Suffolk County Probate, docket 7064, 33:317). David’s son Silas Whitney lived for a time at Princeton, home of his half-sister Mary (Woolley) Marshall, as shown by the birth records of children to Silas and Jane [Pearson] Whitney at Princeton in 1758, 1760, and 1762 (*Vital Records of Princeton* [note 55], 68; *Vital Records of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* [Worcester, Mass.: Franklin P. Rice, 1904], 234 [marriage]).

⁵⁷ *Vital Records of Bedford* [note 20], 38.

⁵⁸ *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 18], 196.

⁵⁹ *Vital Records of Bedford* [note 20], 38.

⁶⁰ William Booth Estabrook, *Genealogy of the Estabrook Family, Including the Esterbrooks and Easterbrooks, in the United States* (Ithaca, N. Y.: Andrus & Church, 1891), 34. Her death is not found in *Vital Records of West Boylston, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, (Worcester, Mass.: Franklin P. Rice, 1911).

⁶¹ *Vital Records of Holden* [note 55], 156.

⁶² *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 18], 72.

⁶³ *Vital Records of West Boylston* [note 60], 130, age 69 years, 7 months, and 22 days.

⁶⁴ Estabrook, *Estabrook Family* [note 60], 34.

⁶⁵ *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 18], 170.

⁶⁶ Records of the First Church in Concord, 1739 to 1857 (ledger book containing transcription of original record book, made about 1891), Concord Free Public Library, Special Collections, Concord, Massachusetts, 449.

⁶⁷ *Vital Records of West Boylston* [note 60], 133.

⁶⁸ *Vital Records of Shrewsbury* [note 56], 186.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, 42.

⁷⁰ *Vital Records of West Boylston* [note 60], 132.

⁷¹ George E. Williams, *A Genealogy of the Descendants of Robert Goodale/Goodell of Salem, Mass.* (West Hartford, Conn.: the author, 1984), 80.

⁷² *Concord Births, Marriages, and Deaths* [note 18], 177, 189, 196, 202, 212; Records of the First Church in Concord [note 66], 449–52.

- vi. HANNAH⁴ MARSHALL, b. 7 Aug. 1749, bp. 10 Sept. 1749; d. as a widow in Holden in May 1825;^[73] m. Holden 4 Feb. 1779 JABEZ METCALF,^[74] b. Wrentham, Mass., 27 May 1752,^[75] d. after 1810,^[76] son of Peletiah and Hepsibah (Mann) Metcalf.^[77] Jabez Metcalf was a private in Capt. James Davis's company of Minute Men, Col. Doolittle's regiment, which marched on the alarm of 19 April 1775, and was given credit for 25 and 1/2 days service.^[78]
- vii. MARY MARSHALL, b. 6 Feb. 1755, bp. 16 Feb. 1755.
- viii. TIMOTHY MARSHALL, b. 12 July 1757, bp. 17 July 1757; d. Holden 20 June 1842 age 85,^[79] m. Holden 9 May 1782 LUCY ROBINSON,^[80] probably identical with Lucy Robinson, b. Newton, Mass., 11 Sept. 1756, daughter of John and Lydia (Warren) Robinson.^[81] Lucy (Robinson) Marshall d. Holden 4 May 1834 age 77,^[82] which agrees with a 1756 date of birth. Timothy served in the volunteer militia three separate times during the Revolutionary War. He enlisted in Captain Benjamin Flagg's company in December 1775, and served two months at Roxbury and Dorchester. In August 1776, he enlisted in Captain Richardson's company, and served four months at Dorchester. He enlisted again 2 July 1777 and served six months in Captain Francis Willson's company, primarily in Rhode Island. Timothy applied for a pension in August 1832.^[83]
- ix. ABEL MARSHALL, b. 6 Oct. 1759, bp. 7 Oct. 1759; d. Holden 9 Dec. 1843 age 84;^[84] m. (1) Holden 15 May 1783 LYDIA DRYDEN,^[85] b. Holden 12 Nov.

⁷³ *Vital Records of Holden* [note 55], 222.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, 156.

⁷⁵ *Vital Records of Wrentham, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 2 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1910), 1:149 (birth); 2:342 (parents' marriage). The death record of William Metcalf, son of Jabez and Hannah, at Holden in 1862 names his father as Jabez Metcalf, born at Wrentham (Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 158:228).

⁷⁶ In 1810 Jabez Metcalf was head of household (1810 U.S. Census, Holden, Worcester County, Massachusetts, roll 22, p. 793). Neither he nor his wife has been found as head of household in the 1820 census.

⁷⁷ Dr. Luther Metcalf Harris, "Metcalf Family," *Register* 6 (1852):171-787 at 178, shows Jabez as a son of Peletiah, no birth date given, and says Jabez married Hannah "Manchet," no marriage date given.

⁷⁸ *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War*, 17 vols., (Boston: Wright & Potter, 1896-1908), 10:705.

⁷⁹ *Vital Records of Holden* [note 55], 221; Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 3:198.

⁸⁰ *Vital Records of Holden* [note 55], 157.

⁸¹ *Vital Records of Newton, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1905), 167 (birth), 398 (parents' marriage). The Newton vital records include births of Lucy, Persis, Sarah, and Jeremiah, children of John and Lydia Robinson. *Vital Records of Holden* [note 56], 172, show marriages for Lucy, Persis, and Sarah Robinson approximately twenty years later than their births in Newton. Jeremiah Robinson witnessed the deed of 31 August 1782 by which William Marshall sold land to Abel Marshall (Worcester County Deeds, 91:273).

⁸² *Vital Records of Holden* [note 55], 221.

⁸³ Revolutionary War Pension, Timothy Marshall File, #55057, includes affidavits in support of service claims in which Timothy gave his date and place of birth. *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors* [note 78], 10:266, lists only the service in 1777.

⁸⁴ *Vital Records of Holden* [note 55], 221; Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 9:130.

1759, d. after 5 Jan. 1799 (birth of youngest child), daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Ward) Dryden;^[86] m. (2) ALICE _____, b. ca. 1759, d. Holden 16 Oct. 1840 age 81.^[87]

- x. ELIZABETH MARSHALL, b. 1 April 1762, bp. 11 April 1762; d. unmarried Holden, Mass., 21 June 1845, age 83 years, 2 months, and 20 days.^[88]

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⁸⁵ *Vital Records of Holden* [note 55], 156.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 35 (birth), 62 (birth of youngest child), 124 (parents' marriage).

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, 221, Mrs. Alice Marshall, age 81. Apparently only this Marshall family lived in Holden at the time, and Abel Marshall was the only possible husband of the right age (assuming Alice's age at death is approximately correct).

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, 221; Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 21:141. Elizabeth Marshall's death record does not name parents or place of birth; however, her age at death agrees with her date of birth in 1762.

THE 1638 EMIGRATION OF WILLIAM¹ SARGENT AND GEORGE¹ CURWEN

John C. Brandon

The English origin of William¹ Sargent of Charlestown, Malden, and Barnstable, Massachusetts, has long been known and is supported by excellent documentation. He and his third wife Sarah came before Governor Winthrop in November 1639, who testified they were “both blessed be God in full life & good health.” This notarial instrument identified William Sargent as “late of Northampton haberdasher of Hatts and now of Charlestown in New England planter.”^[1]

The diary of Robert Woodford, a lawyer and steward of the town of Northampton in England, contains a passing reference to William Sargent in an entry dated 31 March 1638:^[2]

We have invited the good people that are goeing for New England, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Curwyn, and their wives, for Monday night.

Sargent’s fellow-passenger “Mr. Curwyn” was surely George Curwen or Corwin, founder of a well-known family of Salem, Massachusetts. He is known to have come to New England about this time^[3] from Northamptonshire, and his wife, Elizabeth Herbert, was from the city of Northampton.^[4]

¹ Edward Everett Hale, Jr., ed., *Note-Book Kept By Thomas Lechford, Esq., Lawyer, in Boston, Massachusetts Bay, From June 27, 1638, to July 29, 1641* (Cambridge, Mass.: American Antiquarian Society, 1883), 224. This important reference is cited by G. Andrews Moriarty, “Gifford–Sargent,” *Register* 74 (1920):231–37; 267–83; 75 (1921): 57–63; 129–42, at 141. Sarah Sargent’s health was certified again in 1648 (William H. Whitmore and Walter K. Watkins, eds., *A Volume Relating to the Early History of Boston Containing the Aspinwall Notarial Records* [Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1903], 173, which does not name William Sargent’s English town of origin, but notes Sarah’s identity as the “sometime wife of Wm Minshall of whitchurch in Shropshire”). William Sargent’s origin at Northampton in England has been known for many years, i.e., at least since 1895, when John S. Sargent successfully traced the agnate line back to the immigrant’s grandfather, Hugh Sargent of Courteenhall, Northamptonshire (see Aaron Sargent, *Sargent Genealogy* [Somerville, Mass.: the author, 1895], 15–20).

² *Ninth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, Part II, Appendix and Index* (London: Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1884), 497. For a discussion of Robert Woodford, whose “diary belongs to the now familiar genre of puritan spiritual autobiography,” see John Fielding, “Opposition to the Personal Rule of Charles I: The Diary of Robert Woodford, 1637–1641,” *The Historical Journal* 31 (1988):769–88.

³ The earliest mention of George Curwen in New England seems to be 29 October 1638 (“Salem Town Records,” *Essex Historical Institute Collections* 1 [1859]:72).

⁴ See, for instance, David A. Macdonald, “A New Look at the Corwin and Shatswell Families,” *Register* 150 (1996):180–89; Craig Partridge, “Elizabeth Herbert, Wife of (1) John White and (2) George Corwin,” *Register* 150 (1996):190–97; and Craig Partridge, “John¹ Herbert and His Son, Captain John Herbert,” *Register* 153 (1999):448–52.

Discussing the date of emigration of William¹ Sargent, G. Andrews Moriarty said the following: “His name appears for the last time in the register of All Saints [in Northampton] in the entry of the baptism of his daughter Mary, 22 Jan. 1636/7, and he is next found at Charlestown, Mass., where he was admitted to the church on 10 Mar. 1638/9, and his wife Sarah was admitted to the church on 17 Mar. 1638/9.”^[5] The Woodford diary entry fits perfectly between these two dates, and almost certainly indicates that William¹ Sargent and George¹ Curwen came to New England in the spring of 1638.^[6]

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⁵ Moriarty, “Gifford–Sargent” [note 1], *Register* 75:140–41.

⁶ As “Mr.” William Sargent, William¹ Sargent was admitted a freeman of Massachusetts Bay on 22 May 1639. Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633*, 3 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1995), 3:1630–33, at 1630, mistakenly attributed this freemanship record to William Sargent of Amesbury, Massachusetts. Mr. Anderson has asked that this correction be published in this article.

NICHOLAS AND AGNES (MASTER) (COLWELL) GIFFORD, ANCESTORS OF WILLIAM¹ SARGENT

John C. Brandon

In the early years of the last century, G. Andrews Moriarty undertook much research into the gentry background of one of his ancestors, Mr. William¹ Sargent of Charlestown, Malden, and Barnstable, Massachusetts (for whom note the preceding article). In a lengthy serialized article, “Gifford-Sargent,” Moriarty documented the descent of the Gifford family ancestral to William¹ Sargent’s grandmother, Margaret Gifford, wife of Hugh Sargent.^[1] Margaret was the daughter of Nicholas Gifford, purchaser of the dissolved monastery of St. James near the city of Northampton, by his wife, Agnes (or Anne) Master of Sandwich in Kent. Moriarty did not mention any additional marriages for either Nicholas Gifford or Agnes Master.

In the 18th edition of *Burke’s Landed Gentry* is some new information on this same couple (Nicholas Gifford and Agnes Master) as part of its treatment of the Rushall Giffard family. The following information is given concerning the marriage of Nicholas Gifford/Giffard (emphasis added): “m. Agnes (also called Anne, will pr. 28 March, 1584), widow of Richard Colwell, of Feversham, Kent, and dau. of John Maister (Master), of Sandwich.”^[2] Although Moriarty had not mentioned a first marriage for Agnes Master, there were a number of indications that some connection between the Giffords and the Colwells was possible or even likely.

- The 1581 will of Agnes/Anne (Master) Gifford specifically mentions “Thomas Colwell, my son, and Barbary Colwell, his wife,” as well as their children Richard, John, Thomas, Lucy,

¹ G. Andrews Moriarty, “Gifford-Sargent,” *Register* 74 (1920):231–37, 267–83; 75 (1921): 57–63, 129–42. Moriarty also wrote additional articles or notes on related families in the ancestry of William Sargent, namely, “Makernes,” *Register* 71 (1917):324–36; “Makernes: Additional Records,” *Register* 89 (1935):151–54; “Origin of the de Greys of Oxfordshire,” *Register* 76 (1922):295–301; “The Royal Descent of a New England Settler,” *Register* 79 (1925):358–78; and “Gifford-Master,” *Register* 71 (1917):170–76, which included a preliminary account of some of the Gifford ancestry, i.e., a compiled genealogy of the more recent generations in England (but note that the account of the children of Nicholas Gifford in this early version does not include a daughter Barbara married to Thomas Colwell). The American immigrant is usually called Reverend William Sargent, though he was a haberdasher by trade, and probably was only a lay preacher. Thomas Prince, the great New England antiquarian, called him “ye eminently Pious Mr William Sargent of Barnstable” (*The Prince Library: A Catalogue of the Collection of Books and Manuscripts Which Formerly Belonged to the Reverend Thomas Prince* [Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, 1870], v).

² *Burke’s Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry*, 18th ed., 3 vols. (London: Burke’s Peerage Limited, 1972), 3:372.

Tecla, Mary, and Agnes Colwell.^[3] Moriarty concluded that Barbara was a daughter of Nicholas and Agnes (Master) Gifford, and that her husband Thomas Colwell was therefore a son-in-law, rather than a biological son, of Agnes. However, the Visitation of Northamptonshire, which otherwise matches Moriarty's list of the Gifford children, shows no daughter Barbara among the family of Nicholas and Agnes (Master) Gifford.^[4]

- The 1558 will of Agnes Gifford's father, John Master of Sandwich, Kent, gives £4 to a Thomas Colwell (relationship not stated) and also makes him an executor.^[5]
- The *History of Parliament* biography of Nicholas Gifford's brother, Sir George Gifford, M.P., mentions a "Colwell connection" for George, who evidently favored Catholicism: "The advent of [Queen] Mary was doubtless welcomed by [George] Gifford who inclined towards papism: Thomas Colwell, who died in 1593 for his faith, was to recall before his execution that as a young boy he was taken into Gifford's household where he was instructed in Catholicism with Gifford's daughters and taught Latin by a nun from Syon."^[6] Could the executed Thomas Colwell perhaps be the same man called "son" by Sir George's sister-in-law Agnes Gifford in her 1581 will?

Fortunately, the *History of Parliament* biography of George Gifford provides a helpful brief reference ("*HMC Rutland*, i. 307-8") in its endnotes that led to proof of Agnes Master's first marriage to Richard Colwell. This short title refers to the Rutland Manuscripts that are part of the publications of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The document is an almost-contemporary biography or short "life" of the Catholic martyr Thomas Colwell, who was — as it turned out — the same Thomas Colwell mentioned in the wills of John Master and his daughter Agnes (Master) (Colwell) Gifford, and in the sketch of Sir George Gifford. The narrative, quoted at length below because of the wealth of genealogical detail,^[7] shows that Thomas was a son of Agnes (Master) (Colwell)

³ Moriarty, "Gifford-Sargent" [note 1], *Register* 74:273-74.

⁴ Walter C. Metcalfe, ed., *The Visitations of Northamptonshire Made in 1564 and 1618-19* (London: Mitchell and Hughes, 1887), 94. This pedigree does not show another marriage for Nicholas' wife Agnes Master.

⁵ Moriarty, "Gifford-Master" [note 1], *Register* 71:172. John Master also called Thomas Colwell a "friend" elsewhere in the same will (*Register* 71:173). Master's will was "[p]roved 14 June 1559 by Thomas Colwell and Elizabeth Maister, in the person of said Thomas Colwell, the executor named in the will."

⁶ S. T. Bindoff, ed., *The History of Parliament: The House of Commons, 1509-1558*, 3 vols. (London: History of Parliament Trust, 1982), 2:213. Sir George Gifford's will named "my cousin Thomas Colwell" executor (Moriarty, "Gifford-Sargent" [note 1], *Register* 74:271).

⁷ H. C. Maxwell Lyte, ed., *Manuscripts of His Grace the Duke of Rutland, G.C.B., Preserved at Belvoir Castle*, 4 vols. (London: Historical Manuscripts Commission, series 24, 1888-1905), 1:307. The first date (1593) at the head of the document refers to the year of Thomas Colwell's

Gifford by her first husband, Richard Colwell (and therefore a step-nephew of his benefactor Sir George Gifford):

1593, February 4. — The life death and buriall of Thomas Colwell prisoner in the Fleete London who died their [*sic*] imprisoned for the Catholic Religion *anno* 1593, 4 *die Februarii*, being Sunday about eleven of the clock in the forenone.

29 December 1607. *In Dei nomine Amen.* — Thomas Colwell borne at Feversham in Kent uppon the Friday, and as I take it about the 10th or 11th of December in the yeare of our Lord 1531, descending both by his father's side and mother's side of auncient houses in Kent, viz. his father at Feversham in Kent who alwayes detested heresies, which then began to springe, and his mother of the house of the Maysters in Sandwich, both which houses were then indowed with great possessions. Whose father's name was Richard Colwell having had a wife before by whome he had divers sonnes and daughters, after whose death about Anno Domini 1530 he took to wife Anne Maisters nere the age of xv yeres, being himselfe about the age of 40, who died after that he had lived with the said Anne his wife 6 yeares, having had by her twoo sonns, wherof one died an infant and 1 daughter named Barbara who died at the Abbies of St. James by North[amp]ton about 14 yeares of age, of the plague, but in vertuous maner leading her life, and so departed. And coming to the said Abbie by this chaunce[:] the said wife of Richard Colwell being a widow at xxi yeres of age and richly left, one Nicholas Giffard brother to Sir George Giffard of Middle Cledon in Bukinghamshier mareing with her, and after purchasing the said Abbie of St. James, by whome shee had many sonns and daughters whom her said husband left in yong and tender yeres to be brought up by the said Anne their mother who brought them up Catholically as she alwayes lived and vertuously died herself after she had lived a widow nere fortie yeres. Yet after, her said sonnes and daughters of the line of the Giffards mareing to their own wills, forsaking her motherly admonitions and her pitifull teares often shed for them in wishing them to beware of heresie, making small account of their first education, were supped up in the fluddes of schisme and heresie.

Apparently Thomas Colwell, the only surviving child of his mother's first marriage, followed her example in clinging to the old religion, while the children of Agnes' second (Gifford) marriage made the presumably easier choice of conforming to the new official religion.

This interesting narrative provides evidence that Richard Colwell married Agnes Master about 1530 and died six years later, about 1536. Hence, her second marriage to Nicholas Gifford should have occurred in or after 1536. The registers of the Faculty Office record the following pertinent item under date of 16 June 1536.^[8]

death, while the narrative itself was apparently composed fourteen years later, in 1607, as indicated by the second date.

⁸ D. S. Chambers, ed., *Faculty Office Register, 1534–1549: A Calendar of the First Two Registers of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Faculty Office* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1966), 58 (abbreviations expanded). This source includes a dispensation dated 1 May 1540, that yields an approximate marriage date for George Gifford and his last wife, Philippa (Trappes) Shaa (p. 213); compare to Moriarty, "Gifford–Sargent" [note 1], *Register* 75:137, where no date for the marriage is given.

Nicholas Gyfford & Agnes Colwell, Lincoln diocese. Dispensed for marriage without banns. 26s. 8d.

This is a verifiable date that matches nicely with the statements in the narrative of Colwell's life (assuming that Nicholas and Agnes were fined for their hasty marriage immediately after it occurred). Another piece of evidence, however, disagrees *slightly* with the Colwell narrative, i.e., the existence of a brass at Feversham, Kent: "Next comes Henry Hache, Merchant Adventurer, with his wife, 1533 . . . Then Richard Colwell, Mayor of Faversham, and two wives, also of the year 1533; the places of evangelistic symbols at the corners of a mutilated marginal inscription are here occupied by the device of a well, round which is inscribed RIC H ARD COL."^[9] Although the account above indicates that Richard Colwell died about 1536 (after about six years of marriage to Agnes Master), it is probable this brass refers to the same man. The link to Feversham, mention of his two wives, and his death at approximately the right time make it a likely match. And, at any rate, Richard Colwell's death in 1533 would certainly not preclude the birth of a son in 1531, nor the remarriage of a widow in 1536.^[10]

The identity of Thomas Colwell's wife Barbara — who was *not* born Barbara Gifford — is also clarified by the 1607 document, cited above: his step-uncle, Sir George Gifford, arranged Thomas' marriage to "his [Gifford's] neece Barbara Sexten, who was the Lady Giffard's sister daughter, descended of Catholike parents both by the father and mother's side . . . By which said Barbara the said Thomas Colwell had xi sonns and daughters."^[11] This statement is supported in part by Moriarty's abstract of the will of Sir George Gifford's widow, Philippa (Trappes) (Shaa) (Gifford) Norton, who made a bequest "[t]o my niece Barbara, wife of my cousin Colwell, deceased"; in the very next line is the mention of a bed "bought of my nephew Sexten."^[12] With the phantom "Barbara Gifford" removed, the list of children of Nicholas and Agnes agrees exactly with the names recorded in the Visitation of Northamptonshire.^[13]

⁹ Herbert W. Macklin, *The Brasses of England*, 2nd ed. (London: Methuen, 1907), 245. The awkward rhyme on the brass is supplied by another source: "Whoso hym bethost inwardly and oft / How hard it wer to flitt fro' bedde vnto ye pytt: / From pytt vnto peyne yt neuer shal ceas certayne / He wold not doe one sinn all ye worlde to winn" (Thomas F. Ravenshaw, *Antiente Epitaphes, From A.D. 1250 to A.D. 1800, Collected & Sett Forth in Chronologicall Order* [London: Joseph Masters, 1878], 21).

¹⁰ Richard Colwell's marriage to Agnes may actually have occurred in 1527, or perhaps the marriage itself was briefer than the six years mentioned in the narrative life of Thomas Colwell, since three children can be born in three years, especially if the last child is posthumous.

¹¹ *Manuscripts of the Duke of Rutland* [note 7], 1:307–08.

¹² Moriarty, "Gifford–Sargent" [note 1], *Register* 74:275. It seems Barbara Sexten's mother was a daughter of Robert Trappes of London, as was Lady Philippa Gifford, but research has not been undertaken on this point. A stoic 1592 letter from Thomas Colwell (then imprisoned in The Fleet) to his wife Barbara at Rushton, Northamptonshire, is in the *Manuscripts of the Duke of Rutland* [note 7], 1:304.

¹³ Compare Moriarty, "Gifford–Sargent" [note 1], *Register* 75:138, and Metcalfe, *Visitations of Northamptonshire* [note 4], 94.

While we have seen that Agnes Master, wife of Nicholas Gifford, clearly had a first marriage, there is also the slight possibility that Nicholas Gifford himself was previously married. Moriarty states in one place that Nicholas died in May 1546, “Roger Gyfford, a minor, aged eighteen years and three months, being his son and heir.”^[14] Immediately below this, he begins a list of Nicholas Gifford’s children, the same Roger occurring first: “ROGER, of St. James near Northampton, Gent., the testator of 1591 . . . b. probably about Feb. 1527/8.” It is clear that the date of February 1527/8 has been calculated by subtracting the son’s age (eighteen years, three months) from the date of death of the father (May 1546). Roger’s birth in 1527 would certainly mean his mother was not Agnes Master, who married Nicholas Gifford nearly a decade later. However, referring to Moriarty’s abstract of Nicholas Gifford’s *inquisition post mortem*, which occurred in April 1563, it seems quite possible that the heir Roger’s age should be calculated from *that* date in 1563 — meaning he was only an infant little more than a year old at his father’s death in 1546.^[15] As Roger was the oldest son and heir with a younger brother George, the latter must have been born about the time his father died, or even posthumously. From Moriarty’s compiled genealogy of these two sons and their descendants, these late births about 1545 and 1546/7 seem quite possible, for Roger need only have married by about 1567 and George by about 1577.^[16] Therefore, while Nicholas Gifford *may* have had an early marriage to someone other than Agnes, it seems more likely he did not, based on the evidence found.

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¹⁴ Moriarty, “Gifford–Sargent” [note 1], *Register* 75:138.

¹⁵ Moriarty, “Gifford–Sargent” [note 1], *Register* 74:236. This *inquisition post mortem* refers to Nicholas Gifford’s will, which (in Moriarty’s extract) mentions only his minor son without giving the child’s name (*Register* 74:270). The lengthy will of Roger Gifford, father of Nicholas, is abstracted in Moriarty, “Gifford–Master” [note 1], *Register* 71:170–71 (dated 24 September 1538, signed 28 April 1542). Roger named his five sons in birth order (John, George, Ralph, William, Nicholas), and made bequests “to my godson Roger, my son John Gifforde’s son,” “to my godson Thomas, my son George’s son,” and “to my godson Roger, my son Rauffe Gifforde’s son.” He named no grandsons/godsons by his two youngest sons, William and Nicholas. William is known to have died without issue (*Register* 71:175), but it may be that Roger, son of Nicholas, was not yet born in 1542.

¹⁶ Moriarty, “Gifford–Sargent” [note 1], *Register* 74:236. The oldest child of Margaret (Gifford) Sargent is shown with a birth year of 1555, which means Margaret was probably the daughter of Agnes Master, especially if Margaret married quite young, as her mother had (*Register* 75:139; see also *Register* 75:58). Since the marriage of Nicholas and Agnes lasted only ten years (ca. 1536–1546), and they were the parents of three daughters in addition to two sons, the late births of the sons does not seem especially remarkable. The boys are shown first in the Visitation pedigree, but it was a fairly common practice at this time to list all sons first and all daughters second, regardless of actual birth order. The Visitation pedigree did not show another marriage for either Nicholas or Agnes, but it is likely that if Nicholas had an earlier marriage, it would have been noted.

HUMPHREY BLAKE (1494?–1558) AND HIS DESCENDANTS IN NEW ENGLAND AND SOUTH CAROLINA: BLAKE, RICHARDS, SELLECK, TORREY, AND WOLCOTT

Clifford L. Stott

(continued from Register 163 [2009]:97)

5. ELIZABETH / ISABEL^B BLAKE^[59] (*John^C, Humphrey^D*) was born, probably at Over Stowey, Somerset, about 1550, based on probable age at marriage. She was called *Isabella* in her father's will and *Elizabeth* on her marriage record. She was buried at Lydiard St. Lawrence, Somerset, 12 May 1624.^[60] She married at Over Stowey 9 October 1571, **ROBERT SELLECK**,^[61] son of John Selleck of Gaulden Manor in the parish of Tolland, seven miles southwest of Over Stowey.^[62] Robert Selleck died in 1623, leaving a will proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Taunton. The wills of this court were lost in 1942, but the will calendar survives.^[63] Elizabeth's will was also lost, but a brief abstract survives in the Bartelot Collection in the Somerset Record Office.^[64] In her will dated 31 October 1623, proved 14 January 1625[/6?], she gave twenty shillings for repair of the Tolland parish church and named the following individuals:

John Selleck [no relationship stated]
John Pearse [no relationship stated]
Evelyn Crosse [no relationship stated]
Richard Locke [no relationship stated]
Alexander Shattock [no relationship stated]
Charity, daughter of son Nicholas Selleck, £30
Maraleb, daughter of son Nicholas Selleck, £20
Son Nicholas Selleck, £50
Elizabeth daughter of son my Robert Selleck, 20s
"Other children" of son Robert Selleck
Elizabeth daughter of son John Selleck, £10
Elizabeth daughter of son William Selleck, £10
Joane and Elizabeth, daughters of son David Selleck, £5
Son William Selleck, to receive residue

⁵⁹ Elizabeth and Isabel were interchangeable names in the sixteenth century.

⁶⁰ Parish registers of Lydiard St. Lawrence [note 34].

⁶¹ Parish registers of Over Stowey [note 4]; W.P.W. Phillimore, ed., *Somerset Parish Registers, Marriages*, 15 vols. (London: the editor, 1898–1915), 6:56.

⁶² The Selleck ancestry is discussed in Stott and Kaufmann, "Selleck Family of Gaulden Manor" [note 1], *The American Genealogist* 81:36–47. As stated in note 1, much of the account of Robert and Elizabeth (Blake) Selleck and their descendants is repeated from that article.

⁶³ Fry, *Calendar of Wills and Administrations* [note 57], 356.

⁶⁴ "Taunton Archdeaconry Probate Court Notes," Bartelot Collection, DD/X/SR, C.403, p.119, Somerset Record Office. Witnesses were John Blewe and Thomas Selleck.

Robert “Sellacke” of Tolland, yeoman, “aged about 30 [*sic*] years,” testified in chancery on 19 March 1588/9, in the case of John Mayne v. John Davy et al. Although Robert’s age was closer to 40 than 30, there can be little doubt that this was Robert Selleck of Gaulden. Robert deposed that the defendants had a lease on the parsonage at Brompton Raffe for five years.^[65]

In 1592 Robert was a witness to the will of Roger Wolcott, great-uncle of Massachusetts immigrant Henry Wolcott. In 1612 John Wolcott of Tolland and Henry Wolcott made a deposition on behalf of Robert Selleck of Tolland.^[66]

Robert was still living at Gaulden in 1615, when the manor house was sold by Robert Mynne, son of George Mynne, to John Turberville of Sampelford Peverel, Devon. The conveyance refers to an earlier lease, executed at an unknown date (but sometime after 1581), to Robert Selleck and his sons Robert and William.^[67] In 1618 Robert Selleck acted as an agent for Robert Mynne when he sold a portion of Gaulden Manor to Christopher Wolcott, brother of Henry Wolcott.^[68]

Robert Selleck of “Galdown,” gentleman, and his wife Elizabeth Blake are identified as the parents of Robert Selleck of Nether Stowey in the pedigree of “Seleck of Wells” recorded in the 1672 Visitation of Somerset. None of Robert’s other children are mentioned, but the pedigree serves to link the Nether Stowey Sellecks with the Sellecks of Gaulden.^[69]

The children of Robert Selleck and Elizabeth Blake were probably baptized at Tolland. Pre-1706 parish registers of Tolland are lost, but, as shown above, the children are documented in the will of their mother, Elizabeth Selleck, and in the wills of their uncles David Selleck and Christopher Selleck of Morebath, Devon.^[70]

Children of Robert and Elizabeth^B (Blake) Selleck, all born probably at Gaulden Manor in the parish of Tolland:

- i. NICHOLAS SELLECK, b. ca. 1579, based on age 16 given in his matriculation record at Exeter College, Oxford, 11 April 1595.^[71] He d., probably at Clatworthy, Somerset, between 8 Sept. 1653 (date of will) and 17 Feb. 1653/4

⁶⁵ Mayne v Davy, Chancery depositions, 1589, C21/M40/12, The National Archives.

⁶⁶ John Benjamin Wolcott and Charles V. Waid, *Wolcott Immigrants and their Early Descendants* (Rochester, Wash.: Society of the Descendants of Henry Wolcott, 2002), x.

⁶⁷ Robin Bush, “Owners of Gaulden Manor,” quoted in its entirety in Donald C. Bergquist, “Report of Findings of English Research,” *Report of the Eighty-fifth Reunion of the Society of the Descendants of Henry Wolcott*, Aug. 6, 1989, 32–38.

⁶⁸ The original document is in the Oliver Wolcott Jr. Collection, Connecticut Historical Society. A copy of the original is printed verbatim in Robert C. Griffen and Mitchell R. Alegre, *Wolcott Genealogy* (Interlaken, N.Y.: Society of the Descendants of Henry Wolcott, 1986), 11–14.

⁶⁹ Squibb, *Somerset and Bristol Visitation 1672* [note 32], 76.

⁷⁰ Stott and Kaufmann, “Selleck Family of Gaulden Manor” [note 1], *The American Genealogist* 81:39.

⁷¹ Joseph Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses: The Members of the University of Oxford, 1500–1714*, 4 vols. (Oxford: Parker, 1891–92), 4:1333.

- (date of probate).^[72] He m. Combe Florey, Somerset, 23 Feb. 1600/1 ANN MONTAGUE,^[73] bur. Clatworthy 3 March 1628/9.^[74] Nicholas Selleck of Clatworthy, yeoman, aged about 50 years, deposed in chancery in 1625 regarding the lands of his brother William in Over Stowey and Spaxton.^[75]
- ii. JOHN SELLECK, b. ca. 1582, based on age 20 given in his matriculation record at Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1603.^[76] He d. Over Stowey 14 Feb. 1657/8 age 80 [*sic*].^[77] He m. JOANE _____, who was granted administration on his estate 26 May 1658.^[78] According to his monumental inscription, John was rector of Over Stowey at the time of his death. He was a witness to the nuncupative will of Joane Strete of Over Stowey in 1620.^[79] On 24 April 1628, John Selleck of Over Stowey, yeoman, aged about 50 years, testified in chancery regarding disputed lands “lying in Plauncheffield in the parishes of Over Stowey and Spaxton (late the inheritance of Robert Blake),” who died bankrupt. Other litigants included his brothers William and Robert Selleck.^[80]
11. iii. ROBERT^A SELLECK, b. ca. 1584; m. THEOPHILA COX.
- iv. WILLIAM SELLECK, b. ca. 1590; resided at Plainsfield in Over Stowey, and was bur. Over Stowey 5 May 1640. The will of William Selleck of Plainsfield, gent., was dated 20 Aug. 1639 and proved 10 May 1640.^[81] He m. Lydiard St. Lawrence 7 Jan. 1618/9 JOANE (CHILCOTT) BLAKE, daughter of John Chilcott, and widow of William Blake (2.vii.3 above), cousin of her second husband. She d. Over Stowey between 19 March 1659[/60?] (date of will) and 17 May 1661 (date of probate).^[82]

William Selleck of Plainsfield, gent., leased six messuages in Lydiard St. Lawrence from John Venn, one of the partners in the Massachusetts Bay Company in 1628 and 1629. The exact date of the lease is not clear. The properties were occupied by William Wolcott and six others.^[83] In 1618 William was a witness when Robert Mynne sold a portion of Gaulden Manor to Christopher Wolcott, brother of immigrant Henry Wolcott.^[84] William was a

⁷² Will of Nicholas Selleck of Clatworthy, PCC, register wills, 1654, folio 383 [FHL 0,092,204].

⁷³ Parish registers of Combe Florey, Somerset [FHL 1,526,586], Nicholas “Zealecke” and Ann “Mountagew.”

⁷⁴ Parish registers of Clatworthy, Somerset [FHL 1,849,654].

⁷⁵ Blake v Selleck, Chancery depositions, 1625, C21/B12/20, The National Archives.

⁷⁶ Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses* [note 71], 4:1332.

⁷⁷ Monumental inscription, as given in Collinson, *History of Somerset* [note 20], 1:260. See Stott and Kaufmann, “Selleck Family of Gaulden Manor” [note 1], *The American Genealogist* 81:42, for a discussion of how and when John Selleck probably became rector late in life.

⁷⁸ Brown, *Somersetshire Wills* [note 10], 2:17.

⁷⁹ J. Henry Lea, “Parentage of Rev. Nicholas Street, of New Haven, Ct.,” *Register* 46 (1892):257–67 at 264.

⁸⁰ Blake v Selleck, Chancery depositions, 1628, C21/B16/7, The National Archives.

⁸¹ Will of William Selleck of Plainsfield, PCC, register wills, 1640, 60 Coventry [FHL 0,092,147].

⁸² Will of Joane Selleck of Over Stowey, PCC, register wills, 1661, folio 81 [FHL 0,092,270].

⁸³ “William Wolcott, c.1569-c.1635,” in *The Wolcott Family of Somerset, England* (wolcottfamily.com/somerset.html, viewed 5 June 2009).

⁸⁴ See note 68.

defendant in a law suit regarding a cottage and lands in Over Stowey and Spaxton in 1625 and again in 1628.^[85]

- v. DAVID SELLECK, b. say 1596; bur. Lydiard St. Lawrence 8 July 1667. He m. ELIZABETH _____, bur. Lydiard St. Lawrence 18 Sept. 1676. Her will was dated 18 Dec. 1673 and proved 9 Feb. 1676[7].^[86]

6. ANN^A BLAKE (*John^B, Humphrey^C*) was born, probably at Over Stowey, about 1552, based on probable age at marriage. No burial record has been found, but she was living on 26 March 1609 when her husband made his will. She married at Over Stowey 3 August 1573, **THOMAS SAUNDERS**,^[87] perhaps son of William and Joane Saunders, who were buried at Lydiard St. Lawrence on 11 January 1584/5 and 14 March 1579/80, respectively. Thomas was buried there 11 June 1609, leaving a will dated 26 March 1609, proved 2 September 1609,^[88] mentioning all living children.

Children of Thomas and Ann^A (Blake) Saunders, all baptized at Lydiard St. Lawrence:

- i. JOAN SAUNDERS, bp. 23 May 1577; m. Lydiard St. Lawrence 3 Oct. 1597 THOMAS WRENTMORE.^[89]
- ii. AGNES SAUNDERS, bp. 22 May 1579.
- iii. LAWRENCE SAUNDERS, bp. 11 Jan. 1580/1; bur. Lydiard St. Lawrence 23 Jan. 1590/1.
- iv. ROBERT SAUNDERS, bp. 10 Nov. 1582.
- v. JOHN SAUNDERS, bp. 10 Nov. 1582; d. probably by 26 March 1609 as he was not mentioned in his father's will.
- 12. vi. ELIZABETH¹ SAUNDERS, bp. 20 Dec. 1584; m. HENRY WOLCOTT.
- vii. THOMAS SAUNDERS, bp. 30 Oct. 1586.
- viii. CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS, bp. 24 Jan. 1588/9; bur. Lydiard St. Lawrence 14 March 1623/4.

7. WILLIAM^A BLAKE (*John^B, Humphrey^C*) was born at Over Stowey about 1562, based on his 1632 deposition (see below). He was buried at Pitminster, Somerset, 13 June 1642.^[90] He married ANNE _____, who was buried at Pitminster 14 August 1644.

Under his father's will William received lands in Plainsfield, Bishops Lydiard, and Padnall in the parish of Spaxton. He may be the William Blake of Somerset

⁸⁵ Blake v Selleck, Chancery depositions, 1625 [note 75] and 1628 [note 80].

⁸⁶ Will abstract of Elizabeth Selleck of Lydiard St. Lawrence, Frederick Brown Collection, 28/190, Somerset Record Office.

⁸⁷ Parish registers of Over Stowey, Somerset [note 4].

⁸⁸ Will of Thomas Saunders of Lydiard St. Lawrence, 1609, PCC, register wills, 83 Dorset [FHL 0,092,039]. For this and subsequent wills in this article, see also Mary Mason, *The Wills of the Blake Families of Somerset* (portbury-hundred.co.uk/wills.htm)

⁸⁹ The groom was called Thomas Wrentmore alias Band in the marriage record.

⁹⁰ Parish registers of Pitminster, Somerset [note 55].

who matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, on 20 December 1577, age 17, and received a B.A., 16 March 1580/1, and M.A., 2 June 1584.^[91]

The Taunton manor rolls show that William Blake bought lands in Pitminster in 1586.^[92] He lived in the tithing of Blagdon in Pitminster during the period 1601–1642 and was overseer of the poor in the parish in 1601, 1614, and 1618.^[93]

William Blake made a deposition in 1632 regarding the casting of three new bells for the Pitminster church in 1630.^[94] In William's opinion, one of the bells was "untuneable." William also declared that he was 70 years old and a native of Over Stowey, thus tying the Pitminster family to the Over Stowey family. He stated that he had been in Pitminster for 43 years, suggesting he moved to Pitminster about 1589.

William was taxed 6s. 6d. in the tithing of Blagdon, parish of Pitminster, in the lay subsidy of 1641.^[95] The Protestation Rolls of Pitminster, compiled the following year, include the names of William Blake and [his sons] John and Richard Blake, who were all living in the tithing of Blagdon. A note following William's name indicates he was "aged & not able [to sign]."^[96]

Children of William^A and Anne (____) Blake, all baptized at Pitminster, except as noted:

- i. (probably) ROBERT BLAKE,^[97] b. say 1587; m. Pitminster 3 March 1616/7 SARAH WICHAM.
- ii. GRACE BLAKE, bp. 9 Feb. 1588/9; bur. Pitminster 5 Jan. 1621/2.
- iii. EME BLAKE, bp. 3 Dec. 1592; bur. Pitminster 27 July 1593.
- 13. iv. WILLIAM¹ BLAKE, bp. 10 July 1594; m. AGNES (____) BAND.
- v. JOHN BLAKE, bp. 19 June 1597.
- vi. ANNE BLAKE, bp. 12 Oct. 1600.
- vii. RICHARD BLAKE, bp. 17 April 1603.

8. HUMPHREY^A BLAKE (*Robert^B, Humphrey^C*) was born about 1568, based on his 1618 chancery deposition (see below). He was buried at Bridgwater, Somerset, 19 November 1625.^[98] He married at Pawlett, Somerset, by license dated 5 October

⁹¹ Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses* [note 71], 1:136.

⁹² Blake, "Blake Family in England" [note 1], *Register* 45:37.

⁹³ Reed, "Two Somerby Frauds" [note 2], *The American Genealogist* 74:19–20.

⁹⁴ Diocese of Bath and Well, Depositions Books, 1632, D/D/CD/74, Somerset Record Office [FHL 2,107,094].

⁹⁵ A. J. Howard, *The Somerset Protestation Returns and Lay Subsidy Rolls, 1641–1642* (Bristol: T. L. Stoate, 1975), 262.

⁹⁶ Protestation Returns, Somersetshire, Taunton Hundred, Pitminster, House of Lords MS [FHL 0,919,510].

⁹⁷ No baptismal entry was found for Robert in the Pitminster parish registers, but his marriage there suggests that he fits into this family, as no Blake families have been found at Pitminster during this period except for William^A Blake and his descendants.

⁹⁸ Parish registers of Bridgwater [note 13].

1597, SARAH (WILLIAMS) SMITHERS.^[99] She was the daughter and coheirress of John Williams of Pawlett, and the widow of _____ Smithers. Sarah was born about 1577 (age 32 in her father's inquisition *post mortem*),^[100] and was buried at Bridgwater 24 December 1638.

Blake historian C. D. Curtis states: "Humphrey succeeded to his father's business in Bridgwater, and by his marriage he became possessed of the manor of Plainsfield in Over Stowey Parish under the Quantocks, which had been owned by the Williams family for several generations."^[101] However, Curtis seems to have erred in his claim of the ownership of Plainsfield. The will of John^B Blake (Humphrey^C), the uncle of this Humphrey, bequeathed Plainsfield to his own son Humphrey in 1576, with one tenement going to his son William. It appears that Curtis confused these two Humphreys, who were first cousins.^[102] Curtis describes the family home in Bridgwater as follows:^[103]

Tradition affirms that Humphrey, and Sara, his wife, made the house which now stands in Blake Street their home, and that in this house Robert was born. The house stands close to the Mill Town, one of the first recorded properties in Bridgwater, and it is not far from the centre of the town. It is a Tudor building of two stories, strongly built of blue lias stone. The interior has some fine oak beams roughly hewn which still show in many places the marks of the adze used in shaping them. Some of the ceilings are enriched with plaster mouldings, and the Tudor rose is a conspicuous centre design. The house is now preserved by the Corporation as a Museum, and in the Blake room, upstairs, where it is stated that Robert Blake was born, may be seen the original fireplace of Ham Hill stone. In this room there is [*sic*] a number of seventeenth-century drawings cut into the plaster, and two of the most interesting depict ships of the period and a horseman with a cavalier hat.

Powell's *Ancient Borough of Bridgwater* states that Humphrey owned several ships and was active in the lucrative Spanish trade. It was reported that the first news of the sailing of the Spanish Armada was carried back to England by a ship belonging to Humphrey Blake. However, toward the end of his life, he did not prosper, and much of his former wealth was lost.^[104] When the leading men of

⁹⁹ Henry Ramsay Phipps, "Abstracts of Bath and Wells Diocesan Records: Marriage Licences and Allegations, 1583–1681," typescript [FHL fiche 6,344,829].

¹⁰⁰ John Williams of Pawlett died 30 August 1608. His inquisition *post mortem*, dated 14 April 1609, stated that he was the father of Jane Avery, age 35, wife of William Avery; and Sarah Blake, age 32, wife of Humphrey Blake (inquisition *post mortem* of John Williams of Pawlett, 1609, C 142/410/104, The National Archives). Sarah was incorrectly identified as the daughter of Humphrey Williams of Wales in the 1623 Visitation of Somerset (Colby, *Visitation of Somerset 1623* [note 38], Supplement, 121).

¹⁰¹ Curtis, *Blake General-at-Sea* [note 41], 2.

¹⁰² Curtis probably borrowed his conclusions on this matter from Arthur Herbert Powell, *The Ancient Borough of Bridgwater in the County of Somerset* (Bridgwater: Page & Son, 1907), 211.

¹⁰³ Curtis, *Blake General-at-Sea* [note 41], 2.

¹⁰⁴ Powell, *Ancient Borough of Bridgwater* [note 102], 205, 211.

Bridgwater were summoned to visit with the heralds in 1623, they found Humphrey Blake to be “in som debt.”^[105]

Humphrey Blake, gentleman of Bridgwater, age 50, deposed in chancery on 7 April 1618 in the case of Mary Wood, widow of Bridgwater, v. John Wood, Robert Wood, and Agnes Wood.^[106] In 1623 Humphrey was an alderman and justice for the Borough of Bridgwater.^[107]

The undated will of Humphrey Blake of Bridgwater was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 4 February 1625/6. The following is a verbatim transcription.^[108] Strangely, there is no mention of son George.

In the name of God Amen I humffrey Blake of Bridgwater within the dioces of Bath and Welles being at the writinge hereof in good health and perfecte memorie I praise god for it doe make and ordaine this my last will and testament written with my owne hande as followeth Revokinge all former wills by me at anie tyme heretofore made And first I bequeath my soule unto Allmightie god confidentlie beleevinge that through his abundant mercyes and the merritts of Christ Jesus my Redeemer and Saviour all my sinns to be freele pardoned and washed awaie in his most precious blood sheddinge, and to be covered with his most perfect Robe of righteoussnes in the great daie of his appearance when and ever I trust through his unspeakable mercyes to have my porcon of full blisse with his Ellect ones in the Celestiall Jerusalem My bodie I bequeath to the Earth whence it came Item I give to the Cathedrall Church in Wells five shillings. Item I give to the Church of Bridgwater fortie shillings and to the Church of Pawlett twentie shillings Item I give to the poore of Bridgwater five poundes to be distributed unto them by the discrecon of my Overseers hereafter named and Executors. Item I give and grante unto my sonne Robert and his heires All that my Manno^r and Lordshipp of Purton and Crandon with all the landes Tenements Messuages Arrable meadowe and pasture thereunto belonginge with the appurtenances in the Countie of Somerset, Alsoe one double guilt silver Salt, Two silver beere Bowles, two silver wyne Bowles and a dozen silver spoones with Lions heads. Item I give unto my sonne humffrey One hundreth poundes to be paide unto him within one year next after my decease. Item I give unto my sonne William one Chattell Lease of fower and twentie Acres or thereabout of Land Meadow and pasture w^{ch} I hould of the landes of M^r Lottisham in Puriton aforesaide and hunspill togeather with all my estate terme of yeares and interrest I have therein towards his Educacon and defrayinge his charges in Oxenford [Oxford], The Lease thereof fourthwith to be delivered unto him, And Fortie poundes within one yeare next after my decease Item I give unto my sonne Nicholas one hundreth poundes to be bestowed on him for his better Educacon with in two yeares next after my decease. Item I give unto my sonne Samuell twentie poundes to bestowe in cattell or Sheepe. Item I give unto my sonne Beniamyne one hundreth poundes to be employed for him within three yeares next after my decease And alsoe those twentie and one yeares which I have in Revercon of Symon Venicom in Nyne Acres of Meadowe and pasture within the Mannor of Hampe neere Bridgwater

¹⁰⁵ Colby, *Visitation of Somerset 1623* [note 38], 135.

¹⁰⁶ Wood v Wood, Chancery depositions, 1618, C 21/W35/4, The National Archives.

¹⁰⁷ Colby, *Visitation of Somerset 1623* [note 38], 129.

¹⁰⁸ Will of Humphrey Blake of Bridgwater, 1626, PCC, 35 Hele [FHL 0,092,104].

aforesaide Item I give and bequeath unto my daughter Bridgett two hundreth poundes, One silver pcell guilt Beaker half a dozen of silver spoones and one double quilt wine boule. Item I give unto my sonne humfrey my silver Tankerd double guilt, and to my sonne William one Silver Wyne Boule and fower silver spoones Item I give and grante unto my sonnes Robert and humffrey and to their heires for ever my dwellinge house and the Garden thereunto belonginge with the appuntenances. Neverthesse my will is that Sara my Wief shall have her dwellinge and abode in parte of the saide house and use of parte of the saide Garden duringe onelie her widdowhood and noe longer. Item I give and bequeath unto my son Alexander one hundreth poundes to be employed for his best benefitt within two yeares next after my decease. Item I give unto M^r George Wotton Clarke twentie shillings. The residue of all my goodes and Chattells not herein before given and bequeathed my Debts funerall and legacies discharged I give and bequeath unto Sarah my wief & humfrey my sonne whom I make my Executors of this my last will and Testament. [signed] Humffrey Blake — Sealed and Delivered in the presence of George Wotton Clarke, George Graye.

Children of Humphrey and Sarah (Williams) (Smithers) Blake, all baptized at Bridgwater:

- i. ROBERT BLAKE, bp. 27 Sept. 1598; General-at-Sea, Admiral of the Forces of England; d. 7 Aug. 1657 aboard the ship *George* entering Plymouth Sound, and bur. in King Henry VII Chapel, Westminster Abbey, 4 Sept. 1657.^[109] With the restoration of the Stuart monarchy, the Crown issued an order, dated 9 Sept. 1661, that the body of Robert Blake and other Parliamentarians be removed from the Abbey.^[110]

Robert Blake was one of the most renowned naval officers in British history and an important military commander of the English Commonwealth. He matriculated at St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, in 1615, but soon moved to Wadham College, Oxford, where he matriculated 26 Jan. 1615/6 age 17. He received a B.A. degree 10 Feb. 1617/8.^[111] In 1640 Robert was elected to Parliament from Bridgwater. He later returned to serve in the Barebones Parliament in 1653. With the outbreak of the English Civil War, he joined the army and was in command at Bristol when it was besieged by the Royalists in 1643. He also commanded at the siege of Lyme and the siege of Taunton. Robert was appointed "General at Sea," the equivalent of admiral, in 1649. He played major roles in the Anglo-Dutch War of 1652–54 and the Anglo-Spanish War of 1656–57. He is noted for his total destruction of the Spanish silver fleet

¹⁰⁹ H.C.G. Matthew and Brian Harrison, ed., *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, 60 vols. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004), 6:113; Curtis, *Blake General-at-Sea* [note 41], 163–64. Joseph Lemuel Chester, *The Marriage, Baptismal, and Burial Registers of the Collegiate Church, or Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster*, Publications of the Harleian Society, Visitation Series, vol. 10 (London, 1876), 150, has the date of the funeral as 4 August 1657.

¹¹⁰ Chester, *Abbey of Westminster* [note 109], 150, 521–22.

¹¹¹ Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses* [note 71], 1:136; Rev. Robert Barlow Gardiner, *The Registers of Wadham College, Oxford (Part 1) From 1613 to 1719* (London: George Bell and Sons, 1889), 46–47.

of sixteen ships at Santa Cruz Bay in the Canary Islands, on 20 April 1657, without the loss of a single English ship.^[112]

Admiral Robert Blake signed his will aboard the ship *Naseby* on 13 March 1655/6, and it was proved in London 20 Aug. 1657:^[113]

The last will and testament of me Robert Blake written wth my owne hand as followeth First I bequeath my Soule unto the hands of my most mercifull Redeemer the Lord Jesus Christ by him to be presented to the heavenly father pure and spotles through the washing of the blood which he shed for the remission of my sinnes. And after a short separation from the bodie to be again united with the same by the power of the eternall spirit and so to be for ever with the Lord; Item unto the town of Bridgwater I give one hundred pounds to be distributed amongst the poore thereof at the discretion of Humphrey Blake, my brother, and of the Mayor for the time being. Item unto the towne of Taunton I give one hundred pounds To be distributed amongst the poore of both parishes at the discretion of Samuel Perry once my lieutenant Colonell, and M^r George Newton Minister of the Gospel there, and of the Mayor for the time being; Item I give unto Humphrey Blake my brother, the Manor of Crandon cum Puriton, with all the rights thereto apperteyning To him and his heirs for ever; Item I give unto my brother Doctor William Blake three hundred pounds; Item unto my brother George Blake I give three hundred pounds; Also unto my brother Nicholas I give thee hundred pounds; Item, unto my brother Benjamin Blake I give my dwelling house, situate in Saint Maries Street in Bridgwater with the garden and appurtenances; As also my other house thereto adioining purchased of the widdowe Coxo; Likewise I give unto him All the claims I have in Eleaven Acres of Meadowe and pasture (more or less) lying in the village of Ham, in the Parish of Bridgwater lately in the possession of the widdowe Vinecombe deceased; Item, unto my sister Bridget Bowdich wife of Henry Bowdich of Chardstock I give one hundred pounds and to her children of the bodie of Henry Bowdich aforesaid I give the summe of nine hundred pounds to be disposed among them according to the discretion of Humphrey William George Nicholas and Benjamin Blake aforesaid my brothers or any three of them; Item unto my brother Smithes^[114] Goldsmith in Cheapside I give the summe of one hundred pounds; Item unto my nephew Robert Blake sonne to Samuel Blake my brother deceased I give the gold chaine bestowed on me by the late Parliament of England Also all claims I have in an Annuity of twentie pounds payable out of the farme at Pawlett; Item, unto my nephew Samuel Blake younger sonne to Samuel

¹¹² Biographies of Robert Blake are Curtis, *Blake General-at-Sea* [note 41], and J. R. Powell, *Robert Blake: General-at-Sea* (London: Collins, 1972). Note also *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* [note 109], 6:107–14.

¹¹³ Will of Robert Blake, 1657, PCC, folio 318 [FHL 0,092,231]. The will was proved again on 2 September 1657, when Nicholas Blake, one of the executors was sworn. He was apparently absent during the first probate hearing.

¹¹⁴ Presumably “brother Smithes” was an older half-brother, a son of his mother’s first marriage.

my brother deceased, I give two hundred pounds; Item unto Sarah Quarrell daughter of my late Niece Sarah Quarrell by her husband Peter Quarrell now dwelling in Taunton^[115] I give the summe of two hundred pounds To he disposed of for the benefit of the said Sarah Quarrell according to the discretion of Humphrey Nicholas and Benjamin Blake my brothers aforesaid; Item unto my cosin John Blake sonne unto my brother Nicholas Blake I give one hundred pounds; Item, unto my cosin John Avery of Pawlett once a Souldier with me in Taunton Castle I give fiftie pounds; Item unto Thomas Blake sonne of my cosin William Blake once Commander of the Tresco frigett deceased now aboard of the Centurion frigett in the service I give fiftie pounds; Item, all my plate linen Bedding with all my provisions aboard the shipp Naseby I give unto my Nephews Robert and Samuell Blake aforesaid And to my Nephew John Blake aforesaid to be divided by them by even and equall porcons; Item, unto the Negro called Domingo my servant I give the summe of fiftie pounds to be disposed of by my aforesaid nephew Captaine Robert Blake and Captaine Thomas Adams for his better education in the knowledge and fear of God; Item, unto my Servants James Knowles and Nicholas Bartlett I give to each of them tenn pounds; Item, unto the widdowe Owen of Bridgwater the Relict of Mr. Owen Minister I give tenn pounds; Item unto Eleanor Potter widdowe I give tenn pounds; All the rest of my goods and Chattells I doe give and bequeath unto George Nicholas and Benjamin Blake my brothers aforesaid And also to Alexander Blake my brother to he equally divided amongst them whom I doe appoint and ordaine to be the executors of this my last will and testament. [signed] Robert Blake. Signed and sealed aboard the Naseby March the thirteenth one Thousand sixe hundred fiftie five in Ellens Road in the presence of Roger Gutton J: Hynd Antho: [blank] John Bourne.

- ii. HUMPHREY BLAKE, bp. 17 Jan. 1599/1600; bur. St. Giles without Cripplegate, London, 12 June 1679.^[116] He m. Bridgwater 10 April 1632 SARAH SEALY, daughter of William Sealy.^[117]

Puritanism was growing steadily in Somerset during the early seventeenth century. In 1636 Bishop Piers suspended John Devenish, the vicar of Bridgwater, a strong Puritan, for delivering disapproved lectures on market days. Humphrey Blake, who was the churchwarden, was put to penance for neglecting to present Devenish as a delinquent.^[118] The 1672 visitation shows that Blake and Devenish were brothers-in-law, as Devenish was married to Joan Sealy, the sister of Humphrey's wife, Sarah.^[119]

¹¹⁵ Peter Quarrells married Sara Blake on 12 June 1648 at St. Clement Danes, Westminster, London (parish registers of St. Clement Danes [FHL 1,042,428]). It is unclear how Sara (Blake) Quarrells was the testator's niece.

¹¹⁶ Parish registers of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London [FHL 0,380,202]; burial certificate cited in *Notes & Queries for Somerset and Dorset* 6 (1899):227.

¹¹⁷ Squibb, *Somerset and Bristol Visitation 1672* [note 32], 90.

¹¹⁸ William Page, ed., *The Victoria History of the County of Somerset, Volume 2* (London: A. Constable, 1911), 42.

¹¹⁹ Squibb, *Somerset and Bristol Visitation 1672* [note 32], 90.

On 9 May 1667, Humphrey Blake, of Twickenham, Co. Middlesex, sold land in the manor of Crandon-cum-Puriton to Augustine Question in trust for his brother Nicholas Blake of Dunster, gent., and his heirs.^[120]

The will of Humphrey Blake of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London, was dated 8 June 1679 and proved 9 July 1679. The will mentions son Robert and daughter Anne. In a codicil dated 10 June 1679, he mentioned son William and daughter Sarah.^[121] The 1672 Visitation of Somerset shows Humphrey had another son named Robert.^[122]

Children of Humphrey and Sarah (Sealy) Blake, as shown in the above documents; birth order uncertain:

1. *Robert Blake.*
2. *Anne Blake.*
3. *William Blake.*
4. *Sarah Blake.*
5. *Humphrey Blake.*

- iii. WILLIAM BLAKE, bp. 28 Feb. 1602/3; bur. Bridgwater 5 Nov. 1667. He was a Doctor of Civil Law and a scholar of some note. The 1623 Visitation of Somerset calls him "Dr. of Phissick."^[123] William matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, on 24 Nov. 1620 at age 17; B.A. 4 Dec. 1622; M.A. 7 July 1625; fellow in 1629, sub-dean 1623, sub-warden 1637 and 1642; bursar 1641, Doctor of Civil Law, Padua University (Italy) 1637, incorporated D.C.L. at Oxford 15 July 1640.^[124] No evidence has been found that he was married. As William Blake of Bridgwater, "D^r of Laws," he left a will dated 24 Oct. 1667, proved 30 Nov. 1667,^[125] mentioning brothers Humphrey, Nicholas, Benjamin, and Alexander; George, Robert, Sara, Elizabeth, and Bridget, children of brother George Blake of Plymouth, deceased; two children of niece Gorges of Fowey, Cornwall, deceased; sister Bowditch of Chardstock, Dorset; niece Sara, daughter of brother Humphrey; niece Bridget Chapell; niece Sara, daughter of brother Benjamin. Brothers Nicholas and Benjamin were to be executors.^[126]
- iv. GEORGE BLAKE, bp. 22 Oct. 1604; bur. Bridgwater 31 Oct. 1605.
- v. GEORGE BLAKE, bp. 29 May 1606; d. between 3 Feb. 1666[7?], when he made a will styling himself as gentleman of Plymouth, Devon,^[127] and 24 Oct. 1667, when he was called deceased in the will of his brother William. He m. JANE _____, who was mentioned in his will.

Children of George and Jane (_____) Blake, all identified in his will; birth order uncertain:

1. *George Blake.*

¹²⁰ *Notes & Queries for Somerset and Dorset* 6 (1899):226.

¹²¹ Will of Humphrey Blake, 1679, PCC, 79 King [FHL 0,092,326].

¹²² Squibb, *Somerset and Bristol Visitation 1672* [note 32], 85.

¹²³ Colby, *Visitation of Somerset 1623* [note 38], Supplement, 121.

¹²⁴ Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses* [note 71], 1:136; Gardiner, *Registers of Wadham College* [note 111], 50–51.

¹²⁵ Will of Dr. William Blake of Bridgwater, 1667, PCC, 146 Carr [FHL 0,092,291].

¹²⁶ It is unclear how "niece Gorges" and Bridget Chapell were the testator's nieces.

¹²⁷ Will of George Blake of Plymouth, 1667, PCC, 15 Hene [FHL 0,092,292]. The will was proved 19 February 1667/8.

2. *Robert Blake.*
 3. *Sarah Blake.*
 4. *Elizabeth Blake.*
 5. *Bridget Blake.*
 6. *Jane Blake*, m. before 3 Feb. 1666/7 *William Bicton.*
- vi. SAMUEL BLAKE, bp. 16 Feb. 1607/8. During the English Civil War, Samuel was an army officer serving under his brother Robert at Taunton Castle in 1644.^[128] According to historian John Oldmixon, Samuel was killed in a minor skirmish near Pawlett about 1645.^[129] He was described as deceased, with surviving sons Robert and Samuel, in the 1655 will of his brother Robert. Samuel is inexplicably missing from the 1623 Visitation of Somerset, which shows all his siblings.
- Children of Samuel Blake:
1. *Robert Blake.*
 2. *Samuel Blake.*
- vii. NICHOLAS BLAKE, bp. 31 Aug 1609; bur. Dunster, Somerset, 11 Dec. 1695.^[130] He m. JOAN QUESTION, daughter of John Question of Dunster.^[131] Nicholas received part of the manor of Crandon-cum-Puriton from his brother Robert on 13 April 1649 for the term of forty years.^[132] He was called gentleman of Dunster in an indenture with his brother Humphrey in 1667.^[133] In the same year he inherited with his brother Benjamin a farm at "Knell" in the parish of Bawdrip from his brother William.
- Child of Nicholas and Joan (Question) Blake, named in the 1655 will of his brother Robert:
1. *John Blake.*
- viii. EDWARD BLAKE, bp. 20 Jan. 1610/1; d. presumably before 4 Feb. 1625/6, when his father's undated will was proved.
- ix. BENJAMIN BLAKE, bp. 21 May 1612; bur. Bridgwater 24 May 1612.
14. x. BENJAMIN¹ BLAKE, bp. 7 Nov. 1614; m. ELIZABETH (BLAKE) WILSON.
- xi. BRIDGET BLAKE, bp. 17 May 1616; m. Bridgwater 8 Dec. 1635 HENRY BOWDITCH. She was living at Chardstock, Dorset, in 1667, when she was mentioned in the will of her brother William.
- xii. ALEXANDER BLAKE, bp. 13 April 1619; bur. Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, 4 Sept. 1693.^[134] He m. ALICE _____. As Alexander Blake of Tinwell, Rutland, he left a will dated 16 Oct. 1684, proved 8 Jan. 1693/4,^[135] mentioning wife Alice and Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Blake [perhaps a granddaughter].
- Horatio G. Somerby quoted a letter allegedly written by Alexander Blake of St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, to Robert Dale, Richmond Herald of the

¹²⁸ Curtis, *Blake General-at-Sea* [note 41], 46.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, 57.

¹³⁰ Parish registers of Dunster, Somerset [FHL 1,526,627].

¹³¹ Squibb, *Somerset and Bristol Visitation 1672* [note 32], 85.

¹³² *Notes & Queries for Somerset and Dorset* 6 (1899):226.

¹³³ *Ibid.*

¹³⁴ Parish registers of Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire [FHL 0,826,463].

¹³⁵ Will of Alexander Blake, 1694, PCC, 418:2 [FHL 0,092,384]. The will calendar notes that Alexander Blake died at Eaton, Bedfordshire (Marc Fitch, ed., *Index to Wills Proved in the Pre-rogative Court of Canterbury*, vol. 12, 1694–1700 [London: British Record Society, 1960], 40).

College of Arms, on 8 May 1690.^[136] St. Neots and Eaton Socon, although in different counties, are adjacent.

9. THOMAS^A RICHARDS (*Alice^B Blake, John^C, Humphrey^D*) was born about 1571, probably at Pitminster, Somerset. The name of his wife is unknown.

Circumstantial evidence was presented on pages 96–97 of Part 1 of this article showing that Thomas^A Richards was probably a son of James and Alice^B (Blake) Richards. Research by Robin Bush in the Taunton Deane manorial records has shown that Thomas^A Richards was definitely their son, and that James Richards was the son of a Thomas Richards.^[137]

Children of Thomas^A Richards, all baptized at Pitminster:

- i. JOAN RICHARDS, bp. 19 April 1594.
15. ii. THOMAS¹ RICHARDS, bp. 16 April 1596; m. WEALTHAN (LORING?).
- iii. DOROTHY RICHARDS, bp. 27 Nov 1598.
- iv. HENRY RICHARDS, bp. 13 March 1600/1.
- v. DOROTHY RICHARDS, bp. 21 May 1603; m. Pitminster 4[?] Dec. 1624 JOHN BROWNE.
- vi. JAMES RICHARDS, bp. 19 Oct. 1605; bur. Pitminster 30 July 1645.
- vii. CHRISTOPHER RICHARDS, bp. 21 Feb. 1607/8; bur. Pitminster 9 Nov. 1623.

(to be continued)

¹³⁶ William H. Whitmore, ed., *A Record of the Blakes of Somersetshire, Especially in the Line of William Blake, of Dorchester, Mass.* (Boston: privately printed, 1881), 21.

¹³⁷ "Richards, Thomas," in Burton Spear, ed., *Search for the Passengers of the Mary & John 1630*, 27 vols. (Toledo, Ohio: Mary & John Clearing House, 1985–99), 25:55–56.

SARAH MEDBURY OF SWANSEA, MASSACHUSETTS, DAUGHTER OF BENJAMIN AND HANNAH ALBEE

*Grover V. Johnson and Marian Lewis Johnson**

Swansea and Bristol County, Massachusetts, records demonstrate that Sarah, wife of John Medbury of Swansea, was the daughter of Benjamin Albee and his wife Hannah, born at Medfield, Massachusetts, 11 March 1652/3.^[1]

John and Sarah Medbury had their first child, Hannah, at Swansea on 9 September 1680,^[2] so they probably married about 1679. John died at Swansea on 27 April 1694.^[3] The inventory of his estate shows that before her marriage Sarah owned land that was not to be included in John's estate.^[4]

The first three lines of a page in the Swansea proprietors records read, "The Lands of Benjamin Alby sould to Joseph Kent and William Haward as Apears by Deed from John Medbury and his wife dated y^e 30th of Sept 1681."^[5] Another page describes "The Lands of Joseph Kent which he and William Hayward bought of John Medbury being laid out on the Right of Benjamin Alby." A similar document titled, "William Haywards Land" reads, "vizt. A lott which he and Joseph Kent bought of John Medbury which was laid out on his father in law Alby's Right"^[6]

Benjamin Albee was one of seven men, including Reverend John Myles, who met at the home of John Butterworth in Rehoboth in 1663 and signed the covenant that established the Swansea Baptist Church.^[7] Both Benjamin and Hannah were listed as members of the church.^[8] On 9 March 1668, Benjamin Albee was granted twelve acres of land in Swansea with a proviso that he live on it.^[9] Thus Benjamin and Hannah had two daughters living in Swansea: Sarah, wife of John Medbury, and Prudence, wife of Thomas Barnes.^[10]

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*The authors' thanks go to Carol Smith for her assistance.

¹ *Vital Records of Medfield, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1903), 14.

² H. L. Peter Rounds, *Vital Records of Swansea, Massachusetts, to 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1992), 7.

³ *Ibid.*, 27.

⁴ Bristol County Probate, 1:92 [FHL 0,461,882].

⁵ Proprietors Records, 1667–1730, Town of Swansea [FHL 0,903,396, item 1], 25.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 148, 67.

⁷ Henry Melville King, *Rev. John Myles and the Founding of the First Baptist Church in Massachusetts* (Providence, R.I.: Preston & Rounds Co., 1905), 25–26.

⁸ Robert Charles Anderson, "Swansea, Massachusetts, Baptist Church Records," *Register* 139 (1985):46, 49, the lists undated.

⁹ Swansea Proprietors Book Grants and Meetings 1668–1769 [FHL 0,903,396, item 4], 4, 2.

¹⁰ See Helen Schatvet Ullmann, "A Line from Benjamin¹ Albee of Massachusetts," (Acton, Mass.: 2001), in R. Stanton Avery Special Collections at NEHGS, Mss A1358, 1–9. A similar account is on FHL 1,573,511, item 29, titled "Our Albee Line."

SOME DESCENDANTS OF
NATHANIEL³ MEAD OF GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT,
THROUGH HIS SON JOSIAH⁴ MEAD

Gail Blankenau

(concluded from Register 163 [2009]:155)

6. SMITH⁶ MEAD (*Nathaniel⁵, Josiah⁴, Nathaniel³, John², William¹*) was born at Greenwich 15 December 1756,^[121] and died at Greenwich between March and September of 1842.^[122] He married **MARTHA (MEAD?)**, probably daughter of Henry Mead and his first wife, Patty Wood.^[123]

Smith Mead is apparently the man that Spencer P. Mead lists as Daniel S. Mead, son of Nathaniel and Prudence (Wood) Mead. The list of children ascribed to this Daniel S. Mead^[124] matches, insofar as can be proved, the children of this Smith Mead. Nathaniel and Prudence (Wood) Mead never had a son named Daniel S. Mead.^[125]

Smith Mead said that he served in the Revolutionary War for some twenty-eight months.^[126] His name appears in an undated “Count of those Soulders in Capt Abraham Meads Company that Did not finde themselves with Guns & but

¹²¹ Revolutionary War Pension file, Smith Mead, S22904, shows him as born about 1760.

¹²² Revolutionary War Pension file, Smith Mead, S22904, shows payments to Smith Mead, private, starting in 1832 and ending with the first quarter of 1842. There was no payment in September 1842. No death date was listed.

¹²³ The first name of Smith Mead’s wife is derived from the death notices of their son, Demas Mead (see below). Mead, *Mead Family* [note 2], 385, gives the mother of Demas and his siblings as Martha Mead, daughter of Henry Mead, who is treated at 430–32. Henry Mead was the right age to have been the father of Martha, wife of Smith Mead, and there is no apparent reason to think Smith Mead had more than one wife. As will be seen in the account of Smith Mead’s daughter Eliza, there is evidence that Smith Mead’s two daughters lived in the household of Lavinia (Mead) Blakeman, daughter of this Henry Mead and his second wife, Elizabeth Denton, who were married 10 September 1775 (Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages* [note 63], 4:88; Mead, “Church Records of Greenwich” [note 63], 63). Henry Mead married first Patty Wood, daughter of Joseph Wood of Greenwich, whose 1774 will names daughter Patty Mead and makes sons David Wood and Henry Mead executors (Stamford District Probate, 4:93–94; Matthew Wood, “Jonas Wood ‘Halifax,’ of Huntington, Long Island,” *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 123 [1993]:79–83, 135–44, 223–27; 124 [1993]:22–28 at 28, 92–94, 144–46).

Henry Mead died in New York City on or before 17 October 1816 in his 78th year, at the house of his son Artimus Mead (*Columbian*, 17 October 1816, digital image, *Early American Newspapers, Series I*, at *NewEnglandAncestors.org*). Henry Mead did not leave a will probated in New York City.

¹²⁴ Mead, *Mead Family* [note 2], 368 (Nathaniel Mead and wife Prudence), 385 (children of Daniel S. Mead).

¹²⁵ See note 34.

¹²⁶ Revolutionary War Pension, Smith Mead, S22904.

ware found by the Colony and Other Parsons and are as followeth.” Opposite Smith’s name was that of [his father] Nath^l Mead 3rd, as owner of the gun.^[127]

Smith claimed to have served in Capt. Abraham Mead’s company in 1776, Sylvanus Mead’s company in 1777, in “Capt. Benjamin Stevenson’s Company of Rangers in the County of Westchester,” and in the Rangers commanded by Elnathan Close. He described his service, which included two accounts of being captured and held prisoner in New York, at least one time in the infamous “Sugar House” where prisoners were held under less than humane conditions.^[128] No record of his service appears in *Connecticut Men in the Revolution* unless he was the Daniel Mead, fifer, listed in Abraham Mead’s Company in August 1776. The same man was in Capt. Matthew Mead’s Company from 27 October 1776 to 24 January 1777.^[129] However, a Smith Mead did serve in the Westchester County Militia, Second Regiment commanded by Col. Thomas Thomas, probably under Capt. Benjamin Stevenson.^[130]

Daniel M. Mead mentions Smith Mead’s service in a most unflattering light, describing an incident in which Greenwich men seized an enemy vessel, only to have it drift to enemy territory:^[131]

This was accomplished by all the Americans except one, Smith Mead, who, either from chance or choice, remained on board and was taken prisoner. Many supposed this to have been willingly done on the part of the prisoner, as he was soon after found fighting upon the other side. He fought on either side, whenever and wherever it appeared to have been to his interest to so do. He was one of those who drove off the cattle of Captain Abraham Mead from Field Point, and after the war was over had the boldness to solicit aid of the same family in procuring a pension. Although this was refused, he did, finally obtain one through the influence of others.

Spencer P. Mead’s history repeats this account word for word, but neither author indicated any source for the story.

Smith Mead did receive a pension for his Revolutionary War service, an application that was supported by the Rev. Isaac Lewis and the town clerk, Samuel Close. It is difficult to believe that two such leading citizens would have supported his pension if they thought that Smith Mead had also served the other side. Others who submitted affidavits in support of Smith Mead were Jotham Mead, Zaccheus Mead, John Addington, Obadiah Banks, Daniel Banks, Silas Davis, Gideon Ostrander, and Solomon Close.^[132]

¹²⁷ Revolutionary War Pension, Smith Mead, S22904. According to another document in the file, this list was found among the papers of Capt. Abraham Mead.

¹²⁸ Revolutionary War Pension, Smith Mead, S22904.

¹²⁹ *Record of Service of Connecticut Men* [note 104], 455, 487.

¹³⁰ James A. Roberts, *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State*, 2nd ed. (Albany, N.Y.: Brandow Printing, 1898), 209.

¹³¹ Mead, *History of the Town of Greenwich* [note 2], 78.

¹³² Revolutionary War Pension, Smith Mead, S22904. The author reviewed on *HeritageQuest Online* the pension applications of six Greenwich men (four of whom had submitted affidavits for Smith Mead) to see if there was any mention of Smith Mead either supporting or contradicting the

Despite this dubious reputation, Smith Mead was still living in Greenwich next door to his father Nathaniel 3rd in 1790. This enumeration shows him with four males under 16, one male 16 and over, and one female.^[133]

In 1794 Smith Mead appeared in the New York City directory for the first time,^[134] working as a cartman. Cartmen (also known as carmen or carters) used two-wheeled carts to haul various wares, including garbage, hay, and fuel, and also moved furniture. Cartmen had considerable political clout and understood the patronage system.^[135] He was probably the Smith Mead listed in the 1810 New York City census, with one male 0–10, one male 16–26, one male 45 and over, one female 0–10, one female 10–16, and one female 26–44, who was probably his wife.^[136] He was in the 1811 New York City directory as a cartman at Sixth, corner of Stanton, after being listed at Pump Street for many years.^[137]

Smith Mead then served in the War of 1812 for the State of New York as a private in Quakenboss's Company. He enlisted in the 41st U.S. Infantry on 14 January 1814, described as 5'5" tall, hair gray, eyes and complexion light, age 44, born in Greenwich, Connecticut. He was discharged on 17 June 1815, when his term expired.^[138] It seems Smith understated his age, probably to make sure he was accepted. He received a warrant for bounty land in Illinois in 1817 for this service.^[139] His Revolutionary War pension file also states that he had served "during two wars" for his country.

Smith's father, Nathaniel⁵ Mead, said in his 1805 will that son Smith already had received his portion of Nathaniel's estate. Smith Mead has not been found in either the 1820 or 1830 censuses, although his Revolutionary War pension application of 1832 stated he was a resident of New York City. It may be that he

story of his fighting on both sides (Daniel Banks S9811; Jotham Mead S22903; Solomon Close S15377; Zaccheus Mead S25699; Jonathan Taylor S23448; Joshua Lyon S13811). There was no mention of him, although the pension applications of Daniel Banks and Jotham Mead described rather bitterly the treachery of one John Baremore or Barrymore of neighboring Westchester County, New York.

¹³³ 1790 U.S. Census, Norwalk and Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, roll 1, p. 326.

¹³⁴ Holly Kilpatrick and Winnie Pearsall, "Directories of New York City, copied at The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society," Excel spreadsheet, 2006 (for the surname Mead, from 1786 to 1830).

¹³⁵ Graham Russell Hodges, *New York City Cartmen, 1667–1850* (New York: New York University Press, 1986), 2.

¹³⁶ 1810 U.S. Census, New York, New York County, Ward 10, roll 32, p. 665.

¹³⁷ Kilpatrick and Pearsall, "Directories of New York City" [note 134].

¹³⁸ Regular Army Enlistments, 1798–17 May 1815, surnames M–O, NARA, M233, Roll 9, Record Group 94. Interestingly, there is another Smith Mead listed on the prior page, a private in the U.S. Artillery under Capt. J. R. Hinman. He was 5'4½", with black eyes, dark hair and dark complexion, occupation cordwainer [shoemaker], age 30, born Greenwich, Connecticut. There is a Smith Mead, shoemaker, listed in the New York City directories 1808–1811 and 1814–1815. If his age at enlistment is correct, he was born about 1784 at Greenwich. He is not in Mead, *Mead Family* [note 2].

¹³⁹ War of 1812 Bounty Land Index: Illinois, Bounty Land Warrant 687, NARA, M848, Roll 1, Record Group 49.

was not head of household. He was listed at 71 Eldridge Street in the New York City directories of 1821–1824, after which he was no longer listed.^[140]

In 1840 Smith Mead, age 80, a pensioner, was enumerated with his son Seeley (or Sely or Selah) Mead at Greenwich.^[141] His Revolutionary War pension gave power of attorney to his son Selah Mead of Greenwich, so that Selah could collect the payment in New York City. As mentioned above, the last pension payment was made in March 1842.

Children of Smith⁶ and Martha (Mead?) Mead:^[142]

- i. DEMAS⁷ MEAD, b. say 1780;^[143] d. New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N.Y., 20 Sept. 1855 at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Frances [sic] Peet.^[144] He m. Hollis Street Church, Boston, Mass., 30 March 1806 HARRIET TRASK,^[145] baptized at that church 24 July 1791 with three of her siblings, daughter of David and Anne (Pierce) Trask.^[146] Demas Mead served as a private in the Third Regiment of Massachusetts Militia for a month in 1814.^[147]

¹⁴⁰ Kilpatrick and Pearsall, "Directories of New York City" [note 134].

¹⁴¹ 1840 U.S. Census, Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut, roll 21, p. 102.

¹⁴² The children are linked to their parents as follows: *Demas Mead's* death notice says he was their eldest son, and deeds in 1824 (see below) show he was the grandson of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Mead; *Selah/Seely Mead* had a power of attorney from Smith Mead in the latter's pension application, Selah interacted with Lewis Mead, and Smith was living with Seely in 1840; *Lewis Mead* interacted with Demas and Selah Mead; *Eliza Mead* was called a sister of Maria Mead when the two were baptized as adults in 1817; and *Maria Mead* married Francis Peet, and Demas Mead died in 1855 at the home of his sister Mrs. Francis Peet. The Federal censuses show only one man named Demas Mead in New York City (see note 143 below), only one man named Seely (or Selah) Mead in Greenwich of the right age (see note 152 below), and only one man named Lewis Mead in New York City (see note 159 below).

¹⁴³ This estimated year of birth is based on Demas Mead's year of marriage (1806) and his age as given in three censuses: 1820 U.S. Census, Ward 10, New York County, New York, roll 78, p. 1016 (includes one male 26–45 and one female 26–45); 1830 U.S. Census, Ward 10, roll 98, p. 124 (includes one male 40–50 and one female 40–50); 1840 U.S. Census, Ward 15, roll 308, p. 80 (includes one male 40–50 [apparently should be 50–60]). Demas Mead has not been found in the 1850 census, but he was listed as Deames Mead, broker, in *Doggett's New York City Directory for 1850*, at p. 29 (*New York Genealogical Records, Directories, and Member Lists*, online database at *Ancestry.com*).

¹⁴⁴ *The New York Times*, 21 September 1855, p. 8, digital image, *ProQuest Historical Newspapers* ("eldest son of Smith and Martha Mead, deceased"); "Death Notices from the New York Evening Post, 1801–1890," online database on *NewEnglandAncestors.org* ("son of Smith and Martha Mead dec'd").

¹⁴⁵ [Thirtieth Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston] *Containing Boston Marriages from 1752 to 1809* (Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1903), 222, "Demas Mead [of Greenwich?] & Harriot Trask," by Rev. Samuel West "Mar. 30 [1806]." Robert J. Dunkle and Ann S. Lainhart, *The Records of the Churches of Boston*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS, 2001), shows their marriage at the Hollis Street Church on 30 March 1806 or 30 March 1826 [sic].

¹⁴⁶ David Trask and Anne Pierce were married in Boston 29 February 1784 (*Boston Marriages from 1752 to 1809* [note 145], 107).

¹⁴⁷ Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War of 1812, NARA, M602, Roll 142, Record Group 94.

Demas Mead had a lease with his grandmother, Elizabeth Mead, widow of Nathaniel,^[148] and later quitclaimed on the same in 1824 to Arza Banks, if Arza would pay “my grandmother Elizabeth Mead \$60.00 a month according to a lease I had of her.”^[149] Demas was of Greenwich in February 1824 when he mortgaged to Jeffrey Felmette ten acres that he had “in fee simple.”^[150] Because Demas was listed in various New York directories as a grocer, and in other years there was a D & L Mead grocers at the same address, Demas and Lewis Mead were probably in the grocery business together. Lewis Mead was also listed in directories as a grocer.^[151]

- ii. SELAH or SEELY MEAD, b. ca. 1783;^[152] d. before 13 June 1842, when administration was granted on his estate.^[153] He m. Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, 18 Aug. 1803 SARAH WILSON.^[154] Selah Mead served as a private in the Ninth Regiment of Connecticut Militia for a week in 1813.^[155] On 5 June 1824, Lewis Mead of New York City quitclaimed to Allen Mead [Selah’s son] any right he had from a mortgage given to Lewis Mead by Selah Mead of Greenwich. The next deed on the same page shows Stephen and Permelia Marshall quitclaiming on an adjacent tract to Selah Mead 25 May 1819.^[156]
- iii. ?HENRY MEAD.^[157]
- iv. ?DAVID MEAD.^[158]

¹⁴⁸ Greenwich Deeds, 20:773–74, Elizabeth Mead, widow of Nathaniel Jr., to Demas Mead. Elizabeth Mead signed by mark.

¹⁴⁹ Greenwich Deeds, 20:789.

¹⁵⁰ Greenwich Deeds, 20:265, mortgage, Demas Mead to Jeffrey Felmette.

¹⁵¹ Kilpatrick and Pearsall, “Directories of New York City” [note 134].

¹⁵² This estimated year of birth is based on Selah Mead’s year of marriage (1803) and his age as given in four censuses of Greenwich (in which he was called Seely Mead): 1810 U.S. Census, Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut, roll 1, p. 342 (includes one male 26–45 and one female 26–45); 1820 U.S. Census, roll 1, p. 157 (includes one male 26–45 and one female 26–45); 1830 U.S. Census, roll 6, p. 313 (includes one male 40–50 and one female 40–50); 1840 U.S. Census, roll 308, p. 80 (includes one male 50–60). He may be the Selah Mead, shoemaker’s apprentice, age 16, who ran away from Oliver Jessup in New York City in 1799 (*New York Gazette & General Advertiser*, New York City, 14 December 1799; digital image, *Early American Newspapers, Series I*, at *NewEnglandAncestors.org*).

¹⁵³ Stamford District Probate, 16:106 (administration granted), 181–82 (dower of widow, Sarah Mead).

¹⁵⁴ Mead, “Church Records of Greenwich” [note 63], 70. Selah Mead was listed next to or near Benjamin and Nehemiah Wilson in the 1810 and 1820 censuses of Greenwich (see note 152). Sarah (Wilson) Mead may have been a close relative of theirs.

¹⁵⁵ Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War of 1812, NARA, M602, Roll 142, Record Group 94.

¹⁵⁶ Greenwich Deeds, 20:783. See also Greenwich Deeds, 20:863, execution by Henry R. Morgan of New York City on 8 March 1826 on land of Selah Mead, set off to Henry Morgan creditor, after satisfying two mortgages on the land held by Lewis Mead and Jeffrey Felmette, recorded 30 May 1827.

¹⁵⁷ Mead, *Mead Family* [note 2], 385.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

- v. LEWIS MEAD, b. ca. 1793;^[159] d. New York City 24 Jan. 1867;^[160] m. Amity Baptist Church, New York City, 13 May 1821 SUSAN TICE. He served in the War of 1812 and received a pension.^[161] Lewis Mead appeared as a grocer in New York City directories in 1816 and 1822–1830.^[162] As discussed above, it may be that Lewis and Demas were grocers together for a time. On 1 March 1826, Lewis Mead quitclaimed to Allen Mead a tract of land on which Lewis held a mortgage on from [Allen's father] Selah Mead.^[163] On 21 March 1826, Lewis Mead quitclaimed to Allen Mead another tract of land which Selah Mead had mortgaged to Lewis on 29 Feb. 1820.^[164] On 12 Oct. 1838, Lewis Mead quitclaimed to Selah Mead two tracts of land.^[165] In all three deeds Lewis Mead was of New York City.
- vi. ELIZA MEAD, b. New York City 1797;^[166] d. Marine Settlement, Madison Co., Ill., 21 May 1833 age 36, bur. Marine Cemetery;^[167] m. Madison Co. 2 March 1823 CURTISS BLAKEMAN.^[168] He was b. Stratford, Conn., 24 Oct. 1777,^[169] d. Marine Settlement 20 May 1833 age 55, bur. Marine Cemetery,^[170] son of Phineas and Elizabeth (Waldecker) Blakeman.^[171] Curtiss Blakeman's first

¹⁵⁹ This estimated year of birth is based on Lewis Mead's year of marriage (1821) and his age as given in three censuses: 1830 U.S. Census, Ward 10, New York County, New York, roll 98, p. 35 (includes one male 30–40 and one female 20–30); 1840 U.S. Census, Ward 16, roll 309, p. 207 (includes one male 40–50 and one female 30–40); 1850 U.S. Census, Ward 16, roll 552, p. 53 (Lewis Mead, age 57, grocer, born Conn.; Susan Mead, age 48, b. N.J.)

¹⁶⁰ Lewis Mead death certificate, New York City, 1867, no number, alphabetically arranged by surname, copy from Holly Kilpatrick.

¹⁶¹ War of 1812 Pension, Lewis Mead, WO39192 (includes date and place of marriage, and the names of eleven children; witnesses to marriage were Mr. Peter Tice and Miss Anne Tice). Lewis Mead was in Capt. Abraham Mead's militia company.

¹⁶² Kilpatrick and Pearsall, "Directories of New York City" [note 134].

¹⁶³ Greenwich Deeds, 20:895.

¹⁶⁴ Greenwich Deeds, 20:447.

¹⁶⁵ Greenwich Deeds, 23:426.

¹⁶⁶ Curtiss Blakeman Family Bible, Stereotype Edition, published at Albany, New York, 1816, now owned by the Madison County Historical Society in Edwardsville, Illinois. A transcription was published in *The Stalker: Madison County Genealogical Society Quarterly*, 7 (1987):141–42.

¹⁶⁷ Curtiss Blakeman Family Bible [note 166]; Joyce Meyer, *Cemeteries and Tombstone Inscriptions of Madison County, Illinois, Volume III* (n.p.: Madison County Genealogical Society, 1986), 64; photograph of gravestone on findagrave.com.

¹⁶⁸ Curtiss Blakeman Family Bible [note 166]. The Illinois Statewide Marriage Index online says their marriage license was dated 1 March 1823 (Madison County Marriages, 6:11, license #425).

¹⁶⁹ Curtiss Blakeman Family Bible [note 166], says "b. at Daniels Farm 24 Oct 1777 Connecticut." Daniels Farms was a section of Stratford that was included in the town of Trumbull when it was set off in 1797. His gravestone (see next note) says "Native of Bridgeport, Conn." However, Bridgeport was not created until 1821 from Fairfield and Stratford.

¹⁷⁰ Curtiss Blakeman Family Bible [note 166]; Meyer, *Cemeteries and Tombstone Inscriptions of Madison County* [note 167], 64; photograph of gravestone on findagrave.com.

¹⁷¹ Julie Helen Otto, "Some Account of the Descendants of the Rev. Adam Blakeman of Stratford, Connecticut," unpublished manuscript, citing records of Christ Church, Stratford; Stratford Deeds, 24:578; and other sources. The Curtiss Blakeman Family Bible [note 166],

wife was Lavinia Mead, daughter of Henry Mead,^[172] and thus probably Eliza's aunt (see note 123). On 25 May 1817, Eliza "Meed" was baptized as an adult at Trinity Church, Fairfield, with her sister Maria "Meed."^[173] Curtiss and Lavinia (Mead) Blakeman were living in the area from about 1805 to 1819,^[174] and some of their children were baptized and/or buried at Trinity Church.^[175]

The entry in the Curtiss Blakeman Family Bible^[176] for the 1823 marriage of Curtiss and Eliza is followed by the following phrase, "our being both of and in the same family for 10 years preceding." This statement would suggest that Eliza and Maria Mead went to live with Curtiss and Lavinia (Mead) Blakeman about 1813, perhaps after the death of their mother, and that Eliza and Maria were related to Lavinia (Mead) Blakeman.

- vii. MARIA MEAD, b. New York ca. 1808,^[177] bp. Trinity Church, Fairfield, 25 May 1817, with her sister Eliza; d. Burlington, N.J., 3 Jan. 1877,^[178] bur. St. Mary's Episcopal Churchyard with her husband.^[179] She m. 21 Nov. 1826 Captain FRANCIS PEET, b. Stratford, Conn., 4 Aug. 1801, bp. 23 Oct. 1801, son of William Henry and Jemima (Tomlinson) (Darrow) Peet,^[180] d. Burlington 16 Jan. 1882,^[181] bur. with his wife.^[182]

(concluded)

includes the deaths of Phineas Blakeman [his father] in 1812 and Frances Sarah Waldecker [perhaps his aunt] in 1813.

¹⁷² Curtiss Blakeman Family Bible [note 166], says that Lavinia was born at Horse Neck, Conn., 9 September 1778, and was the daughter of Henry and Eliza Mead. "Horse Neck" was part of the town of Greenwich.

¹⁷³ Rev. Edmund Guilbert, D.D., *Annals of an Old Parish: Historical Sketches of Trinity Church, Southport, Connecticut, 1725 to 1898* (New York: Thomas Whitaker, 1898), 183. The original church record has no additional information (photocopy from Trinity Church with letter of 19 December 2005 to the author).

¹⁷⁴ Curtiss Blakeman Family Bible [note 166].

¹⁷⁵ Guilbert, *Trinity Church* [note 173], 224, 237, 272.

¹⁷⁶ Curtiss Blakeman Family Bible [note 166].

¹⁷⁷ 1870 U. S. Census, Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey, roll 853, p. 123, Francis Peet, 69, b. Conn., Maria Peet, 62, b. N.Y.

¹⁷⁸ *Burlington Gazette*, 6 January 1877, abstracted on <http://sql.bcls.lib.nj.us/gen/> (viewed 8 June 2009). Maria Peet died 12 January 1877 age 64, born New York, according to Return of Deaths for the Township of Burlington, Vol. BC, p. 64, no. 88, at the New Jersey State Archives.

¹⁷⁹ Their gravestone says she died 4 January 1876 (photograph on findagrave.com). A letter to the author dated 3 October 2006 from the rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Rev. J. C. Haynes, says the church records show Maria died 3 January 1877 age 70, and was buried 8 January 1877.

¹⁸⁰ Terry Charles Peet, *John Peet 1597–1684 of Stratford, Connecticut, and His Descendants*, 2nd ed. (Rockport, Maine: Penobscot Press, 2005), 94–95, 170; Guilbert, *Trinity Church* [note 173], 206 (baptism).

¹⁸¹ Peet, *John Peet* [note 180], 170; *Burlington Gazette*, 18 March [sic] 1882, abstracted on <http://sql.bcls.lib.nj.us/gen/>.

¹⁸² Their gravestone (see note 179) says "Cap^t Francis Peet, son of William Peet, 1800–1883."

NEW ENGLAND ARTICLES IN GENEALOGICAL JOURNALS IN 2007

Henry B. Hoff

This annual feature in the *Register* indexes certain genealogical journals nineteen months after the close of the publication year. Not all articles in each journal are included. Some articles are not relevant to New England, some are too general, and others are insufficiently documented.

Listed below are the seventeen journals indexed (with abbreviations). Next is an *index* to surnames, places, and some subjects occurring in the titles of articles (or commentary) in these journals in 2007. The index is to the *bibliography* by author that follows; “a&c” is used to indicate additions and corrections to articles since 2000 (only the original author is cited).

Photocopies of articles for personal research can be obtained (for a fee) from libraries or from NEHGS Research Services (www.NewEnglandAncestors.org → Databases & Research → Hire the Experts → Photocopy Service).

CA	<i>Connecticut Ancestry</i>
CN	<i>Connecticut Nutmegger</i>
GMN	<i>Great Migration Newsletter</i>
MASSOG	<i>MASSOG: A Genealogical Magazine for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts</i>
MD	<i>Mayflower Descendants</i>
MG	<i>The Maine Genealogist</i>
MQ	<i>The Mayflower Quarterly</i>
NEA	<i>New England Ancestors</i>
NGSQ	<i>National Genealogical Society Quarterly</i>
NHGR	<i>The New Hampshire Genealogical Record</i>
NYGBR	<i>The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record</i>
<i>Register</i>	<i>The New England Historical and Genealogical Register</i>
RIR	<i>Rhode Island Roots</i>
TAG	<i>The American Genealogist</i>
TEG	<i>The Essex Genealogist</i>
TG	<i>The Genealogist</i>
VG	<i>Vermont Genealogy</i>

- Abbott: see Gower
Adams: see Richmond & Bradley
African Americans: see Bamberg; Berry;
 Howe; Reik; Thayer & Sanborn;
 Welch
Alden: see Winterhalter
Aldridge: see Benson
Alexandria, N.H.: see Lambert
Allentown, Conn.: see Moylan
Allerton: see Furlow
American Revolution: see Flood;
 Lambert; Mathew; Mullen; Pierce;
 Thayer & Sanborn
Arnold: see Jacobs
Austin: see Isabella
Babcock: see Bamberg
Bacon: see Hill
Baisey/Baysey: see Mahler
Baker: see Blauvelt
Balch: see O'Leary & Arthaud
Ballard: see Dzindolet
Barbour Index: see MacLachlan
Barker: see Helliwell
Barrington, R.I.: see Austin
Bartlett: see Beaudrault & Van Damme;
 Holmes; Idle
Bassett: see Elliott
Bates: see Ullmann
Baxter: see Salls
Beach: see Turner
Beers: see Hurtuk
Bennett: see Anderson
Bennington Probate District, Vt.: see
 Bartley
Berwick: see Eaton
Bethlehem, Conn.: see Littlefield
Betts: see Dobson
Beverly, Mass.: see Nowers; O'Leary &
 Arthaud
Billerica, Mass.: see Taylor
Bissell: see Fisher
Black: see Sanders & Anderson; Welch
Blake: see Fisher
Blandford, Mass.: see Merrill
Block Island, R.I.: see Leclerc
Blodgett: see Levine & Arthaud
Blood: see Taylor
Boston, Mass.: see Belcher; Dennie &
 Ullmann; Fiske; Henderson; Knights;
 Leclerc & Simons; Mahler;
 Rapaport; Tyler; Winterhalter
Boxford, Mass.: see Fiske
Bradbury: see Kirk
Bradford: see Lainhart; Sherman
Brewster: see Jacobs
Bridgeport, Conn.: see Jessup &
 Chatfield
Bridgewater, Mass.: see Phillips
Bristol: see Niles
Brookfield, Conn.: see Jessup &
 Chatfield
Brookfield, Mass.: see Clague
Brooks: see Martin
Brown: see Dzindolet; Fisher; Lainhart &
 Thompson
Brush: see Hart
Bryer: see Blair
Buck: see Salls
Burgess: see Burgess; Henderson
Burlingame: see MacGunnigle
Burton: see Ray
Bush: see Shaw; Thayer & Sanborn
Calkins: see Jessup & Chatfield
Caly: see Mahler
Cambridge, Mass.: see Partridge
Cameron: see McGrath
Campbell: see Campbell, Campbell &
 Campbell
Canfield: see Hull & Jessup
Cape Porpoise, Me.: see Sanders
Carpenter: see Lainhart & Thompson;
 Meggison; Zubrinsky
Carter: see Meikle & Lustenberger
Cayuga Co., N.Y.: see Anderson
Challis: see Nelson
Chamberlayne: see Dobson
Chaplin: see Stott
Chase: see Morris
Chatfield: see Chatfield
Chebacco, Mass.: see Hatcher
Chelsea, Vt.: see Wells
Chester, Vt.: see Stevens
Chilton: see Paulick

- Civil War: see Chase & Chaplin; Flood;
Grandchamp; Hager; Knights
Claremont, N.H.: see Martin
Clark: see Jessup & Chatfield
Coddington: see Coddington; Salls
Colchester, Conn.: see Chatfield
Colfax: see Bartley
Concord, Mass.: see Dzindolet; Taylor
Concord, N.H.: see Wells
Conklin: see Hart
Connecticut: see Mullen
Coombs: see Sanders
Corwin: see Roach
Cotton: see Brayton
Coventry, R.I.: see Hey; Mathew
Coye: see Freeman
Cune: see Fisher
Curtice: see Swaine-Kuzel & Judd
Daggett: see Pierce
Danbury, Conn.: see Jessup
Darien, Conn.: see Hart
Dartmouth, Mass.: see Burgess
Deaf and Dumb: see Heger
Deerfield, Mass.: see Yurkunas
Delano/de Lannoy: see Bangs; English
Dennie: see Dennie & Ullmann
Derby, Conn.: see Jessup & Chatfield
Desborough: see Fiske
Dexter: see Knights
Dillingham: see Mahler
Ditson: see Fitzpatrick
DNA: see Coddington; Meikle &
Lustenberger; Turner
Dudley: see Hollick
Dudley, Mass.: see Ullmann
Dunstable, Mass.: see Threlfall
Dwyer: see Dwyer
Dyer: see Arthaud
East Haven, Conn.: see Flood
East Kingston, N.H.: see Wells
Easterbrooks: see Ullmann
Eastham, Mass.: see Langlois
Eastman: see Sullivan
Easton, Conn.: see Galvin
Eldred: see Bamberg
Eldredge: see Fisher; Guidebeck
Eldridge: see Guidebeck
Eliot: see Fiske
Ellis: see Fisher; Idle; Littlefield
Ellsworth, Me.: see Sanders & Anderson
Endecott: see Marmon
English: see Roach
Erie Co., N.Y.: see Anderson
Essex Co., Mass.: see Dearborn &
Arthaud; Rapaport; Sanders
Essex Co., N.Y.: see Anderson
Exeter, N.H.: see Kruger; Sanders
Fairfield, Conn.: see Jessup; Mahler
Falmouth, Me.: see Jackson
Farley: see Shaw
Farmer: see Taylor
Fenn: see Jessup
Fifield: see Wells
Fitch: see Oat-Judge
Fletcher: see Lainhart
Ford: see Lainhart
Fort Constitution, N.H.: see Benedetto
Franklin Co., Vt.: see Levine & Arthaud
Freeman: see Welch
Friendship Books: see Gibson
Fuller: see Watson
Gannett: see Shaw
Gardner: see Joslyn; Weiler
Gatchell: see Russell
Geer: see Merrill
Georgia, Vt.: see Levine & Arthaud
Germans: see Hager; Huber & Betlock;
Knights
Gilbert: see Hurtuk
Gloucester, Mass.: see Dempsey; Gower;
Smith & Anderson
Goldsmith: see Blair
Gordon: see Threlfall
Gosse: see Mahler
Grantham, N.H.: see Belcher
Grave(s): see Graves; Mahler
Great Island, N.H.: see Rapaport
Great Migration Tour: see Anderson
Green: see Taylor
Greenwich, Conn.: see Nye
Groton, Conn.: see Owen
Guertin: see Haas
Guilford, Conn.: see Hollick
Haddam, Conn.: see Jacobs
Hadley, Mass.: see Mahler
Hale: see Leclerc & Simons

- Hall: see Belcher; Nelson; Shaw;
Ullmann
Hallowell, Me.: see Freeman; Isabella
Hamlin: see Hurtuk
Hampton, N.H.: see Sanders
Hardy: see Nicholson
Harris: see Nicholson
Hartford Probate District, Conn.: see
Ullmann
Hartford, Conn.: see Graves; Mahler
Hartland, Vt.: see Atwood
Haverhill, Mass.: see Martin; Scalisi &
Ryan
Hawkredd: see Brayton
Heath: see Fiske
Hebron, Conn.: see Chatfield;
MacLachlan
Herrick: see Hill; Ullmann
Hill: see Dzindolet
Hinesburg, Vt.: see Levine & Arthaud
Hobbs: see Eaton
Holton: see Hunter
Hough: see Hough
Howard: see Fisher
Hubbard: see Hurtuk
Huntington: see Blauvelt
Huntington, L.I.: see Martin
Hutchins: see Martin
Hyde: see Nicholson
Indians: see Howe; Pierce
Ipswich, Mass.: see Anderson; Sanders
Irish Emigration: see Daly
Jackson: see Jackson
Jenkins: see Edelman & Jenkins
Jepson: see Winterhalter
Johnson: see Fisher; Mathew
Jones: see Jessup & Chatfield; Taylor
Jordan: see Haas
Kempster: see Partridge
Kendall: see Betlock
Kennedy: see McShane & Aitken
Kilbourne: see Hellliwell
Kilgore: see Scalisi & Ryan
Killingly, Conn.: see Andrews
King: see Leclerc & Simons
Kingston, N.H.: see Black
Kittery, Me.: see Blair; Rapaport
Knight: see Grandchamp
Kruger: see Kruger
Landlords: see Daly
Langley: see Longley
Lason: see Bartley
Le Mahieu: see Bangs
Lebanon, N.H.: see Phillips
Leonard: see Infante
Lindsey: see Merrill
Lippitt: see Bamberg
Litchfield, Me.: see Nasman
Loomis: see Shaw
Lothrop: see Blauvelt
Lucas: see Watson
Machias, Me.: see Owen
Maddocks: see Payne
Mahoney: see Moylan
Malden, Mass.: see Dzindolet
Mallett: see Jessup
Manning: see Anderson
Manuscript Collections: see Salls
Marblehead, Mass.: see Russell
Marshall: see Hatcher
Martha's Vineyard, Mass.: see Pierce
Mather: see Brayton
Mayo: see Fisher
McElroy: see McShane & Aitken
McEwen: see Levine & Arthaud
McKnight: see Fisher
Merrimack Valley, N.H.: see Sullivan
Merwin: see Hart
Middleborough, Mass.: see Belcher;
Middleborough
Milford, Conn.: see Welch
Millington: see Arthaud; Arthaud &
Garrett; Arthaud, Levine & Odell;
Levine & Arthaud
Mills: see Ullmann
Monkton, Vt.: see Arthaud
Morse: see Anderson
Mosher: see Bartley
Moylan: see Moylan
Nason: see Chase & Chaplin
Native Americans: see Howe; Pierce
New Canaan, Conn.: see Jessup &
Chatfield
New Hampshire: see Reik
New Haven, Conn.: see Elliott
New London, Conn.: see Joslyn

- Newbury, Mass.: see Martin
Newport, N.H.: see Sanborn
Newport, R.I.: see Dwyer
Newtown, L.I.: see Dobson
Niagara Co., N.Y.: see Anderson
Nims: see Turner
Norcross: see Jessup & Chatfield
Norris: see Carmack:
North Milford, Conn.: see Jessup
Norwalk, Conn.: see Hull & Jessup;
 Jessup & Chatfield
Norwich, Conn.: see Oat-Judge
Notable Kin: see Roberts
Nye: see Fisher
Odell: see Arthaud, Levine & Odell
Olcott: see Mahler; Nicholson
Olmstead: see Mahler
Orange, Conn.: see Jessup; Welch
Orford, N.H.: see Swaine-Kuzel & Judd
Orvis: see Hough
Otsego Co., N.Y.: see Martin
Owen: see Clague; Owen
Packard: see Phillips
Parke: see Stott
Parker: see Leclerc
Pattee: see Scalisi & Ryan
Peacock: see Nasman
Peirce: see Wardlow
Perrot: see Nye
Perry: see Burgess; Fiske
Phelps: see Swaine-Kuzel & Judd
Phinney: see Owen
Photographers: see Gross
Pilston: see Fiske
Plaistow, N.H.: see Campbell, Campbell
 & Campbell
Planter: see Anderson
Plumb: see Stott
Plymouth Co., Mass.: see
 Middleborough
Plymouth, Mass.: see Langlois;
 Middleborough
Pollard: see Taylor
Pool: see Gower
Poor: see Lambert
Poorhouse: see Tyler
Popham Colony, Me.: see Brain
Portsmouth, R.I.: see Ray
Preston: see Andrews
Preston, Conn.: see Freeman
Princess of Wales: see Roberts
Problem Passengers: see Anderson
Providence, R.I.: see Branigan; Howe;
 Knights; Mathew
Prussians: see Knights; Kruger
Rainsford: see Mahler
Redding, Conn.: see Jessup
Reddington: see Fiske
Reed: see Belcher; Peach
Reid: see Fisher
Rich: see O'Leary & Arthaud
Ridley: see Nasman
Riggs: see Smith & Anderson
Ring: see Garland
Roberts: see Welch
Rochester, Mass.: see Henderson
Rogers: see Correction; Hart; Jackson;
 Owen
Rose: see Henderson
Rowley: see Bartley; Morehouse
Rowley, Mass.: see Helliwell
Roxbury, Mass.: see Fiske; Smith &
 Anderson
Salem, Mass.: see Nowers; Stella
Salisbury, Mass.: see Kirk
Sanborn: see Wells
Sanders: see Sanders
Sandwich, Mass.: see O'Flaherty; Owen
Savage: see Isabella
Saybrook, Conn.: see Ullmann
Scituate, Mass.: see Edelman & Jenkins
Scituate, R.I.: see Grandchamp
Scofield: see Hart
Scott: see Mahler
Seen Elsewhere: see Bartley; Hoff
Selleck: see Pruitt
Sewall: see LaPlante
Shackmaple: see Bartley
Shaftsbury, Vt.: see Arthaud; Arthaud &
 Garrett
Sharon, Conn.: see Jessup & Chatfield
Sharpe: see Nelson
Sheldon: see Fitzpatrick
Sheldon, Vt.: see Belcher
Sherwood: see Mahler

- Shrewsbury, Mass.: see Thayer & Sanborn
Silsbee: see Lurvey
Simmons: see Welch
Smith: see Hurtuk; Jessup
Smithfield, R.I.: see Benson
Somerset Co., Me.: see Longley
South Kingstown, R.I.: see Bamberg; Joslyn
Spoken English: see Anderson
Springfield, Mass.: see Clague
St. Lawrence Co., N.Y.: see Levine & Arthaud
Stamford, Conn.: see Hart; Mahler; Ullmann
Stanley: see Arthaud
Staple(s): see Jessup; Salls; Staples
Stearns: see Threlfall
Sterling, Mass.: see Peach
Stillman: see Ullmann
Stinson: see Shaw
Story: see Brayton
Strout: see Sanders
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Reviews of Books and CD-ROMs*

The Arnold Family of Smithfield, Rhode Island, by Richard H. Benson (Boston: Newbury Street Press, 2009. xvii + 637 pp., illustrations, bibliography, indexes. Cloth, \$39.95, shipping \$5.00). Order from NEHGS, tel: 888-296-3447; NewEnglandAncestors.org.

There were two early Arnold immigrants to the colony of Rhode Island. William Arnold was the progenitor of the family that included a line of Benedict Arnolds of Newport; the other progenitor was Thomas Arnold, who was in Watertown, Massachusetts, by 1636. He questioned the established church and the practice of infant baptism, and he was heavily fined. So in 1655 the family left for Rhode Island.

In spite of early publications that make William and Thomas brothers, half-brothers, or father and son, there is no known relationship between them. While William was from the southwest of England, a Richard Arnold of London, goldsmith, mentioned in his 1644 will a cousin Thomas Arnold in New England. However, having researched this Richard Arnold, Benson feels that the father of Thomas of Watertown is yet to be identified. Perhaps he was a Richard Arnold of Warwickshire or a William Arnold of Suffolk. The introduction also includes a discussion of earlier publications and a website treating the family.

The book covers five generations fully, naming the children of the sixth. Each couple is treated in considerable detail. Daughters often have their own sections with their children listed. The family includes four prominent officeholders, Jonathan, Peleg, Oliver, and William, who each served in the Continental Congress and/or held major state offices.

A thoroughly documented traditional genealogy in *Register* style, this work will be a valuable resource for those researching Rhode Island families.

– *Helen Schatvet Ullmann*

The Winslow Families of Worcestershire, 1400–1700, by Brandon Fradd (Boston: Newbury Street Press, 2009. x + 330 pp., charts, indexes. Cloth, \$44.95, shipping \$5.00). Order from NEHGS, tel: 888-296-3447; NewEnglandAncestors.org.

One of the most frustrating things in genealogy is to be descended from a family like Winslow that has unresolved clues hinting at gentry ancestry. The American family was founded by four brothers who emigrated to Plymouth Colony between 1620 and 1631. The notable brother was Edward Winslow, who was governor of Plymouth Colony, and then returned to England to become an

* Unsigned reviews are by the editor.

important official in Cromwell's government. In letters written in 1647 and 1648, Herbert Pelham referred to Edward Winslow as cousin, and in 1650 and 1651, Sir Arthur Hesilrige and his second wife addressed Edward Winslow as cousin. While the parents of the four brothers have long been known, no one has definitively identified their paternal grandparents.

In the January 2000 issue of the *Register*, the late Marshall Kirk wrote a brilliant article that attempted to resolve how Pelham and Hesilrige might have been related to Edward Winslow. The article centers on five-generation ancestor tables for Pelham and his two wives, and for Hesilrige and his two wives — all well documented. Only one couple who lived in or near Worcestershire (where the four brothers were born) appeared in two tables, namely, Sir Fulke Greville (died 1559) and his wife, Elizabeth Willoughby (died 1563), who were ancestral to the second wives of both Pelham and Hesilrige. Kirk pointed out that a tomb, installed in or about 1560, indicated that the Greville-Willoughby couple had six sons and seven daughters then living. Kirk abstracted the 1559 will of Sir Fulke Greville, which mentioned only *three* sons and *four* daughters (two married, two unmarried), thus leaving three daughters unaccounted for.

In preparation for *The Winslow Families of Worcestershire, 1400–1700*, Brandon Fradd had English researcher Ken Smallbone exhaustively comb relevant repositories for Winslow references and documents that might mention Winslows. The results are impressive. Even though the paternal grandfather of the four brothers could not be identified with certainty, a probable male line of descent for the four Winslow brothers is presented. Without question, the vast number of abstracts and family groups in this book provide the basis for any future Winslow research. Fradd dedicated the book to Marshall Kirk, and a copy of Kirk's article is reproduced as Appendix A.

Fradd provides an abstract of the 1563 will of Elizabeth (Willoughby) Greville, which mentions only *two* sons and *four* daughters, all of whom had been named four years earlier in their father's will. Fradd concludes that it was socially impossible for a Greville daughter to have married a yeoman Winslow (and thus be the paternal grandparents of the four brothers). Some readers may disagree with this conclusion. However, there appears to be another possibility, not commented on by either Kirk or Fradd. Sir Fulke Greville and Elizabeth Willoughby were married in 1526, and the parents of the four Winslow brothers (Edward^A Winslow and Magdalen Oliver) were married in 1594, sixty-eight years later. One of the three unaccounted-for Greville daughters could have married by say 1550, and had a daughter who married by 1570 a Winslow (presumably Kenelm Winslow) and had Edward^A Winslow.

This book represents a tremendous amount of research, and the author is to be thanked warmly for putting it into print.

Four American Ancestries: White, Griggs, Cowles, Judd, Including Haring, Phelps, Denison, Clark, Foote, Coley, Haight, Ayers, and Related Families, 3 vols., compiled by Peter Haring Judd (New York: the compiler, 2008. 1060 pp., charts, index, bibliography. Softcover, \$24.00–\$29.00 per volume). Order from lulu.com.

The compiler's first two genealogical books were *The Hatch and Brood of Times: Five Phelps Families in the Atlantic World* (1999) and *More Lasting than Brass: A Thread of Family from Revolutionary New York to Industrial Connecticut* (2004). Both received excellent reviews, especially for placing ancestors and relatives in historical context.

Four American Ancestries contains a fair amount of historical context, but it concentrates mainly on single-line accounts of the compiler's ancestry in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York (mostly Dutch), and Pennsylvania, to a lesser extent. The research is very good; sources are given in text and in footnotes, and include the most recent articles in major genealogical journals.

It appears that Peter Judd has successfully traced most of his extensive colonial American ancestry, and an eleven-generation *ahnentafel* before the index appears to confirm this notion. However, in the Introduction he compares the theoretical number of ancestors he should have in this *ahnentafel* to the number he actually has identified, and concludes he has identified fewer than 50%.

This work joins the ranks of high quality all-my-ancestors books that careful researchers will want to check for New England and New York families.

Descendants of Gabriel Woodmancy/Woodmansee of New London, Connecticut, Thirteen Generations from 1665, 2 vols., by Janet G. and J. Carlyle Parker, eds. (Turlock, Calif.: Woodmansee Family Contributing Authors, 2009. xxxii + 1910 pp., illustrations, bibliography, partial index. Hardcover, \$53.00, shipping \$9.50). Order from the editors, 2115 North Denair Avenue, Turlock, CA 95382.

As described in the preface, this enormous work is the effort of many different authors over some fifty years. It begins with a reprint of Leo Garman's article "Early Woodmansees in America," *Register* 147 (1993):35–48, in which the principal subject is the first few generations of descendants of Gabriel Woodmansee of New London, mostly through two of his sons, Thomas and Joseph. Then follows an abbreviated account of Gabriel and his descendants, continuing to the present, with vital data for living persons. Early families have some biographical data, but later ones may or may not include census information, occupations, etc.

It is essential to read the introductory material and the introduction to the index in order to use this book effectively. The preface describes the research and writing process thoroughly, introducing a number of caveats (e.g., not all researchers understood the Old Style calendar). While the family sketches themselves are in *Register* format, the authors have used the Henry numbering

system with the addition of letters for families of more than nine children. (One man had twenty-two children!) Although under the Henry system one could still treat all the families of one generation before moving on to the next, the editors here have arranged the book differently. To quote from *How to Use this Book*, “Narratives for the descendants of the eldest child with offspring are presented in descending order, generation by generation, following each branch down to the most recent generation before going back to the next closest family to trace all of the next eldest child’s descendants.” Perhaps the best way to access a family is to check the index for a recent individual and work backwards in time. However, while the index includes all descendants, it does not include every name or even every instance of a descendant’s name.

Documentation is profuse, sometimes in the text, but usually in lists at the end of each family narrative. There may also be in-text references to notes which follow the list of sources. However, it will usually be necessary to refer to the bibliography for complete citations.

– *Helen Schatvet Ullmann*



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